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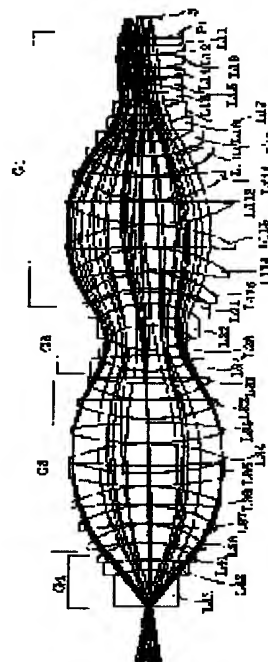
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(54) PROJECTION OPTICAL SYSTEM AND EXPOSURE DEVICE PROVIDED WITH IT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a high resolution projection optical system which secures high image side numerical aperture while suppressing the increase of a lens outer diameter.

SOLUTION: This projection optical system has an image side numerical aperture of ≥ 0.75 and forms the image of a first object (3) on a second object by using specified light having a wavelength of ≤ 300 nm. A first lens group G1 having positive refracting power, a second lens group G2 having negative refracting power, a third lens group G3 having positive refracting power and a fourth lens group G4 having positive refracting power are provided in this order from the side of the first object. The distance D (mm) along an optical axis between the optical surface of the fourth lens group G4 which is on the closest side to the second object and the second object satisfies a condition of $0.1 < D < 5$.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A projection optical system which forms an image of the 1st object on the 2nd object based on a predetermined light which has 0.75 or more image side numerical apertures, and has the wavelength of 300 nm or less, comprising:

The 1st lens group G1 that has positive refracting power sequentially from the 1st object side.

The 2nd lens group G2 that has negative refracting power.

3rd lens group G3 which has positive refracting power.

Positive refracting power.

A projection optical system satisfying ****.*.

[Claim 2]The projection optical system according to claim 1, wherein said optical system has 0.8 or more image side numerical apertures.

[Claim 3]When the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance of said 4th lens group G4 which met an optic axis between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said 2nd object most is set to D, it is $0.001 < D/T < 0.2$ (2).

The projection optical system according to claim 1 or 2 satisfying ****.*.

[Claim 4]When distance which set to T the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4, and met an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object is set to L, it is $0.02 < T/L$ (3).

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 satisfying ****.*.

[Claim 5]distance L (mm) in alignment with an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object -- $800 < L < 1600$ (4)

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 4 satisfying ****.*.

[Claim 6]a time of setting to L distance which set a focal distance of said 2nd lens group G2 to F2, and met an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object -- $0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15$ (5)

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 5 satisfying ****.*.

[Claim 7]A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 6, wherein at least one optical surface in two or more optical surfaces which constitute said optical system is formed in aspherical surface shape.

[Claim 8]An exposure device comprising:

An illumination system for illuminating a mask as said 1st object.

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 7 for forming an image of a pattern formed in said mask on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object.

A prevention means for the gas emitted from said photosensitive substrate to bar adhering to an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object most of said 4th lens group G4.

[Claim 9]The exposure device according to claim 8, wherein said prevention means has the flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 10]An exposure method comprising:

A lighting process of illuminating a mask as said 1st object.

An exposure process which exposes a pattern formed in said mask on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object is included via a projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 7, Said exposure process is a flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most, in order that the gas emitted from said photosensitive substrate may bar adhering to an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object most of said 4th lens group G4.

[Claim 11]A manufacturing method of a micro device characterized by comprising the following.

An exposure process which exposes a pattern of said mask on said photosensitive substrate using an exposure device according to claim 8 or 9 or the exposure method according to claim 10.

A developing process which develops said photosensitive substrate exposed by said exposure process.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the optimal projection optical system for the exposure device used when manufacturing especially a semiconductor device, a liquid crystal display element, etc. by a photolithography process about the exposure device provided with the projection optical system and this projection optical system.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In the photolithography process for manufacturing a semiconductor device etc., the exposure device for carrying out projection exposure of the pattern image of a mask to a photosensitive substrate like a wafer via a projection optical system is used. In this kind of exposure device, the resolution (resolution) required of a projection optical system is increasing as degrees of location, such as a semiconductor device, improve. Therefore, it is pressed for the image side numerical aperture (NA) of the projection optical system by the necessity of raising to a limit while shortening wavelength of the illumination light (exposing light), in order to satisfy the demand to the resolution of a projection optical system.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, if the numerical aperture of a projection optical system is enlarged, in proportion to the size of a numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter will become large. As a result, the outer diameter (*****) of the optical material block for manufacturing a lens also becomes large, and if acquiring a homogeneous good optical material block pulls, it becomes difficult to manufacture a powerful optical system. If a lens outer diameter becomes large, it will become easy to receive the bending of a lens and the influence of distortion by gravity, and it will become difficult to manufacture a powerful optical system.

[0004]This invention is made in view of above-mentioned SUBJECT, and is a thing.

The purpose is providing the exposure device provided with the projection optical system and this projection optical system of high resolution which can secure a high image side numerical aperture, suppressing enlargement of **.

It aims at providing the micro device manufacturing method which can manufacture a highly precise and good micro device using the exposure device of this invention provided with the projection optical system of the high resolution which has a high image side numerical aperture.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In a projection optical system which forms an image of the 1st object on the 2nd object based on a predetermined light which has 0.75 or more image side numerical apertures, and has the wavelength of 300 nm or less in this invention in order to solve said SUBJECT, The 1st lens group G1 that has positive refracting power sequentially from the 1st object side, and the 2nd lens group G2 that has negative refracting power, Having 3rd lens group G3 which has positive refracting power, and the 4th lens group G4 that has positive refracting power, the distance D (mm) of said 4th lens group G4 which met an optic axis between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said 2nd object most is $0.1 < D < 5$ (1).

A projection optical system satisfying ***** is provided.

[0006]According to the desirable mode of this invention, said optical system has 0.8 or more

image side numerical apertures. When the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance of said 4th lens group G4 which met an optic axis between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said 2nd object most is set to D, it is $0.001 < D/T < 0.2$ (2).

It is preferred to satisfy *****.

[0007]a time of setting to L distance which set to T the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4, and met an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object according to the desirable mode of this invention -- $0.02 < T/L$ (3)

***** is satisfied.

[0008]An illumination system for illuminating a mask as said 1st object according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, A projection optical system of this invention for forming an image of a pattern formed in said mask on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object, An exposure device provided with a prevention means for the gas emitted from said photosensitive substrate to bar adhering to an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object most of said 4th lens group G4 is provided. In this case, as for said prevention means, it is preferred to have the flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said photosensitive substrate most.

[0009]A lighting process of illuminating a mask as said 1st object according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, A pattern formed in said mask via a projection optical system of this invention including an exposure process exposed on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object said exposure process, In order that the gas emitted from said photosensitive substrate may bar adhering to an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object most of said 4th lens group G4, An exposure method containing a flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said photosensitive substrate most is provided.

[0010]An exposure process which exposes a pattern of said mask on said photosensitive substrate using an exposure device or an exposure method of this invention according to another aspect of affairs of this invention, A manufacturing method of a micro device including a developing process which develops said photosensitive substrate exposed by said exposure process is provided.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Generally, in the projection optical system carried in the exposure device, if an image side numerical aperture is enlarged keeping it constant most, the distance, i.e., the test working distance, of a lens side and a wafer by the side of an image (wafer side), in proportion to the size of an image side numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter will also become large. As one of causes, generating of a negative high order spherical aberration is mentioned. Hereafter, this point is explained.

[0012]It is formed in the shape near the flat surface of a projection optical system where the lens side of curvature by the side of an image is the smallest in many cases. in this case, it was formed in the shape near a flat surface when light was ejected from a projection optical system with a big numerical aperture toward a wafer -- in the lens side by the side of an image, a big refractive action will be received most, and a high order spherical aberration will occur greatly. Here, the yield of a high order spherical aberration is proportional to the above-mentioned test working distance D mostly. Therefore, if the test working distance D is set up small, generating of a high order spherical aberration can be suppressed small, and even if it enlarges an image side numerical aperture, a lens outer diameter can be stopped comparatively small.

[0013]Then, in the basic constitution provided with the 1st lens group G1 of positive refractive power, the 2nd lens group G2 of negative refracting power, 3rd lens group G3 of positive refractive power, and the 4th lens group G4 of positive refractive power sequentially from the object side (mask side) in this invention, According to a conditional expression (1), the test working distance D is small set up within the limits of predetermined. As a result, in this invention, a high image side numerical aperture is securable, suppressing enlargement of a lens

outer diameter. Hereafter, with reference to the monograph affair type of this invention, the composition of this invention is explained still in detail.

[0014]The test working distance D (mm) of the 4th lens group $G4$ which met the optic axis between the optical surface by the side of the 2nd object (most image side : the case of an exposure device most the wafer side) and the 2nd object (the case of an exposure device wafer) most is satisfied with this invention of the following conditional expression (1).

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

[0015]If it exceeds the upper limit of a conditional expression (1), the test working distance D will become large too much, generating of a high order spherical aberration will become large, and the necessity that the lens most arranged rather than the lens by the side of an image at the object side amends this high order spherical aberration beforehand will arise. As a result, while the composition of an optical system becomes complicated, a lens outer diameter becomes large, and it becomes difficult to realize the optical system of a realistic size.

[0016]On the other hand, if less than the lower limit of a conditional expression (1), the test working distance D will become small too much, and the operativity of an optical system, etc. will get worse remarkably. In particular, in the case of an exposure device, it becomes difficult to prevent the gas (henceforth "outgas") emitted from the resist applied to the wafer by the optical exposure from adhering to the lens side by the side of an image most. While the auto-focusing of a wafer surface becomes difficult, the danger that a projection optical system and a wafer will contact on the occasion of wafer exchange becomes high.

[0017]In this invention, it is preferred to satisfy the following conditional expression (2).

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

Here, T is the sum total of thickness in alignment with the optic axis of each optical member which constitutes the 4th lens group $G4$, i.e., the lens total thickness of the 4th lens group $G4$. As mentioned above, D is test working distance.

[0018]Since a lens outer diameter will become large while the test working distance D becomes large too much, generating of a high order spherical aberration becomes large like the case of a conditional expression (1) and the composition of an optical system becomes complicated if it exceeds the upper limit of a conditional expression (2), it is not desirable. If less than the lower limit of a conditional expression (2), while the test working distance D will become small too much and antisticking of outgas and the auto-focusing of a wafer surface will become difficult like the case of a conditional expression (1), since the danger that a projection optical system and a wafer will contact becomes high, it is not desirable.

[0019]In this invention, it is preferred to satisfy the following conditional expression (3).

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

Here, L is the distance in alignment with the optic axis between the 1st object (the case of an exposure device mask), and the 2nd object, i.e., the distance between object image points. As mentioned above, T is the lens total thickness of the 4th lens group $G4$.

[0020]A conditional expression (3) is a conditional expression for amending a spherical aberration and a coma aberration good. That is, when large enough, the lens total thickness T of the 4th lens group $G4$ has small generating of a spherical aberration and a coma aberration, and is easy for the amendment. However, if less than the lower limit of a conditional expression (3), since the lens total thickness T of the 4th lens group $G4$ will become small too much, it will become difficult to amend a spherical aberration and a coma aberration good, with fixed positive refractive power held and image formation performance will get worse, it is not desirable.

[0021]In this invention, it is preferred that the distance L (mm) between object image points of a projection optical system satisfies the following conditional expression (4).

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

[0022]A conditional expression (4) is a conditional expression for amending several aberration good, securing a large projection view field (exposure area large in the case of an exposure device). If it exceeds the upper limit of a conditional expression (4), since the distance L between object image points will become large too much and an optical system will be enlarged, it is not desirable. Since a device becomes high too much and stops realizing as an exposure device especially in the case of an exposure device, it is not desirable. On the contrary, if less

than the lower limit of a conditional expression (4), since it will become difficult to amend a coma aberration good and it will cause aggravation of image formation performance, it is not desirable. [0023]By the way, although generating of a high order spherical aberration becomes small by satisfying the above-mentioned conditional expression (1) and (2), the yield cannot be thoroughly held down to zero. Therefore, it is preferred to amend a high order spherical aberration nearly thoroughly forming in aspherical surface shape at least one optical surface in two or more optical surfaces which constitute an optical system from this invention, i.e., by introducing an aspheric surface into an optical system.

[0024]In this invention, it is preferred to satisfy the following conditional expression (5).

$$0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

Here, F2 is a focal distance of the 2nd lens group G2. As mentioned above, L is the distance between object image points.

[0025]A conditional expression (5) is a conditional expression about amendment of the PETTSU bar sum for obtaining the surface smoothness of the image surface. If it exceeds the upper limit of a conditional expression (5), since amendment of the PETTSU bar sum will become insufficient and the surface smoothness of the image surface will be lost, it is not desirable. On the other hand, since it will become difficult to amend this aberration good and it will cause aggravation of image formation performance even if a positive spherical aberration occurs remarkably and uses an aspheric surface if less than the lower limit of a conditional expression (5), it is not desirable.

[0026]As mentioned above, in the test working distance D, in an exposure device, when comparatively small, the outgas from resist adheres to the lens side by the side of an image easiliest. As a result, the transmissivity of the lens by the side of an image falls most, and the optical performance of a projection optical system gets worse by extension. Then, it is preferred to prevent outgas from adhering to an optical surface by [of the 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or liquid flow in the optical path between the optical surface by the side of an image and a wafer most in this invention.

[0027]The embodiment of this invention is described based on an accompanying drawing.

Drawing 1 is a figure showing roughly the composition of the exposure device provided with the projection optical system concerning the embodiment of this invention. In drawing 1, the X-axis is set up for the Y-axis at right angles to space in parallel with the space of drawing 1 in a field vertical to the optic axis AX for the Z-axis in parallel with the optic axis AX of the projection optical system 6.

[0028]The exposure device of the graphic display is provided with the KrF excimer laser light source (oscillation center wavelengths of 248.40 nm), or the source 1 of ArF excimer laser light (oscillation center wavelengths of 193.31 nm) as a light source for supplying the illumination light. The light ejected from the light source 1 illuminates the mask (reticle) 3 in which the predetermined pattern was formed via the illumination-light study system 2. The mask 3 passes the mask holder 4 and is held in parallel with an XY plane on the mask stage 5. The mask stage 5 is movable along a mask surface (namely, XY plane) by operation of the drive system which omitted the graphic display, and the position coordinate is constituted so that it may be measured by a mask interferometer (un-illustrating) and position control may be carried out.

[0029]The light from the pattern formed in the mask 3 forms a mask pattern image via the projection optical system 6 on the wafer 7 which is a photosensitive substrate. The wafer 7 passes the wafer table (wafer holder) 8, and is held in parallel with an XY plane on the wafer stage 9. The wafer stage 9 is movable along a wafer surface (namely, XY plane) by operation of the drive system which omitted the graphic display, and the position coordinate is constituted so that it may be measured by a wafer interferometer (un-illustrating) and position control may be carried out. In this way, the pattern of the mask 3 is exposed one by one by each exposure region of the wafer 7 by performing one-shot exposure or scan exposure, carrying out drive controlling of the wafer 7 in two dimensions into the flat surface (XY plane) which intersects perpendicularly with the optic axis AX of the projection optical system 6.

[0030]In order to form a predetermined gas or liquid flow in the narrow optical path between the projection optical system 6 and the wafer 7, the feed zone 10 for supplying a gas or a fluid is

formed in the exposure device of the graphic display. That is, the feed zone 10 constitutes the prevention means for the outgas from the resist applied to the wafer 7 to bar adhering to the lens side by the side of a wafer most of the projection optical system 6. When the feed zone 10 supplies a gas like air, in order to remove outgas from an optical path certainly, it is preferred to attach the suction part 11 for attracting the gas containing outgas.

[0031]In each below-mentioned example, the projection optical system 6 of this invention comprises the following:

The 1st lens group G1 that has positive refracting power sequentially from the mask side.

The 2nd lens group G2 that has negative refracting power.

3rd lens group G3 which has positive refracting power.

The 4th lens group G4 that has positive refracting power.

In the 1st example and the 2nd example, the quartz which has a refractive index of 1.50839 to the center wavelength of 248.40 nm is used for all the optical members which constitute the projection optical system 6. In the projection optical system 6 of the 3rd example, the quartz which has a refractive index of 1.560353 to the center wavelength of 193.31 nm, and the fluorite which has a refractive index of 1.501474 to the center wavelength of 193.31 nm are used.

[0032]In each example, an aspheric surface sets the height of a direction vertical to an optic axis to y, It is expressed with the following expression (a), when set distance (the amount of sags) in alignment with the optic axis from the tangent plane in the peak of an aspheric surface to the position on the aspheric surface in height y to z, a peak curvature radius (standard curvature radius) is set to r, a constant of the cone is set to kappa and the n-th aspheric surface coefficient is set to C_n. In each example, * seal is given to the lens side formed in aspherical surface shape on the right-hand side of the surface number item.

[0033]

[Equation 1]

$$z = (y^2/r) / [1 + \{1 - (1 + \kappa) - y^2/r^2\}^{1/2}] + C_4 y^4 + C_6 y^6 + C_8 y^8 + C_{10} y^{10} + C_{12} y^{12} + C_{14} y^{14} + C_{16} y^{16} + C_{18} y^{18} \quad (a)$$

[0034][The 1st example] Drawing 2 is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection optical system concerning the 1st example. In the projection optical system of drawing 2, the 1st lens group G1, The positive meniscus lens L11 which turned the concave surface to the plane-parallel-plate P1 and mask side sequentially from the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L12 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and the biconvex lens L13, The biconvex lens L14, the biconcave lens L15, the biconcave lens L16, and the biconcave lens L17, The biconcave lens L18 in which the field by the side of a mask was formed in aspherical surface shape, and the negative meniscus lens L19 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L110 to which the concave surface formed in the mask side at aspherical surface shape was turned, The positive meniscus lens L111 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L112 which turned the concave surface to the mask side, It comprises the positive meniscus lens L113 which turned the convex to the mask side, the positive meniscus lens L114 which turned the convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L115 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0035]The negative meniscus lens L21 to which the 2nd lens group G2 turned a concave surface formed in the wafer side at aspherical surface shape sequentially from the mask side, Both a field by the side of a mask and a field by the side of a wafer comprise the biconcave lens L22 formed in aspherical surface shape, the biconcave lens L23 in which a field by the side of a mask was formed in aspherical surface shape, and the negative meniscus lens L24 to which a convex formed in aspherical surface shape at the wafer side was turned.

[0036]The positive meniscus lens L31 in which 3rd lens group G3 turned a concave surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L32 which turned a concave surface to the mask side, and the biconvex lens L33 in which a field by the side of a mask was formed in aspherical surface shape, It comprises the biconvex lens L34, the negative meniscus lens L35 which turned a concave surface to the mask side, the positive meniscus lens L36 which turned a convex to the mask side, the positive meniscus lens L37 which turned a

convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L38 which turned a convex to the mask side.

[0037]The 4th lens group G4 comprises the positive meniscus lens L41 which turned a convex to the mask side, the negative meniscus lens L42 which turned a convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L43 which turned a convex to the mask side sequentially from the mask side. It comprises the 1st example so that the feed zone 10 may supply water (it has a refractive index of 1.38 to a center wavelength of 248.40 nm), and a flow of water is formed so that it may be filled up with a narrow optical path between the projection optical system 6 and the wafer 7. That is, a projection optical system of the 1st example constitutes an optical system of a submersion system.

[0038]A value of specifications of a projection optical system concerning the 1st example is hung up over the next table (1). in major characteristics of a table (1) -- lambda -- a center wavelength of exposing light (KrF excimer laser light) -- beta -- projecting magnification -- Ym expresses the maximum image height, NA expresses an image side numerical aperture, and D expresses test working distance, respectively. A table (1) expresses optical member specifications sequentially from the wafer side, and a surface number item of the 1st column an order of a field from the wafer side, r of the 2nd column shows a refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / d / of the 3rd column / the center wavelength, an axis top interval (mm), i.e., a spacing, of each field, lambda for a curvature radius (a case of an aspheric surface peak curvature radius : mm) of each field], respectively. The curvature radius r makes a convex curvature radius positive toward the wafer side, and makes a concave curvature radius negative toward the wafer side.

[0039]

[Table 1]

(Major characteristics)

lambda=248.40nmbeta=1/5Ym=11.6mmNA=0.89D = 0.5 mm (optical member specifications)

Surface number item r d n (wafer surface)

1 infinity 0.500000 1.38000 (immersion liquid: water)
 2 -278.38803 81.380761 1.50839 (lens L43)
 3 -144.83885 1.000000 4 -184.30485 18.915187 1.50839 (lens L42)
 5 -704.03874 4.822898 6 -487.23542 38.288622 1.50839 (lens L41)
 7 -163.51870 1.068326 8 -316.44413 39.899826 1.50839 (lens L38)
 9 -173.82425 1.16654110 -514.79368 38.713118 1.50839 (lens L37)
 11 -256.84706 2.99358412 -1486.19304 39.000000 1.50839 (lens L36)
 13 -349.92079 5.23116014 684.32388 30.000000 1.50839 (lens L35)
 15 535.80500 16.11159416 1423.09713 49.000000 1.50839 (lens L34)
 17 -417.61955 1.00000018 534.19578 48.373958 1.50839 (lens L33)
 19*-1079.65640 3.79381820 363.41400 41.353623 1.50839 (lens L32)
 21 11327.06579 1.00000022 221.09486 38.438778 1.50839 (lens L31)
 23 576.34104 13.48369824*72641.42689 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L24)
 25 169.78783 36.50236126 -721.39710 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L23)
 27*163.09868 55.54684028*-154.09821 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L22)
 29*4602.19163 36.94067630*-162.70945 24.726155 1.50839 (lens L21)
 31 -277.47625 9.36529932 -233.72917 35.657146 1.50839 (lens L115)
 33 -199.92054 3.65134234 -760.94438 50.681020 1.50839 (lens L114)
 35 -267.98451 1.00000036 -8019.33680 51.000000 1.50839 (lens L113)
 37 -361.32067 1.00000038 359.57299 51.000000 1.50839 (lens L112)
 39 22205.61483 1.00000040 254.06189 53.118722 1.50839 (lens L111)
 41 814.49441 2.31084742 207.87392 41.299164 1.50839 (lens L110)
 43*325.56504 2.94457344 227.90224 30.090705 1.50839 (lens L19)
 45 176.14016 30.81868246 -1560.80134 14.019437 1.50839 (lens L18)
 47*211.19874 18.61577548 -419.25972 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L17)
 49 162.14317 19.13716950 -385.99461 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L16)
 51 377.23568 16.483492 52 -192.32222 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L15)

53 577.40909 1.00000054 347.51785 23.387796 1.50839 (lens L14)
 55 -746.67387 1.00000056 230.21868 28.789242 1.50839 (lens L13)
 57 -632.24530 1.98763258 366.04498 19.840462 1.50839 (lens L12)
 59 658.39254 1.00013660 436.06541 17.664657 1.50839 (lens L11)
 61 1827.22708 2.35532062infinity8.000000 1.50839 (plane-parallel plate P1)
 63 infinity 31.664788 (mask surface)
 (Aspheric surface data)

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 0.996260x10⁻¹⁷C₁₀=0.500372x10⁻²⁰C₁₂=-0.274589x10⁻²³C₁₄=0. . 173610. x10⁻
²⁷C₁₆=0.556996x10⁻³²C₁₈=0.00000028 page kappa=0.000000C₄=0.398482x10⁻⁸C₆=0.375195x10⁻
¹²C₈=-0.609480x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=-0.178686x10⁻¹⁹C₁₂=-0.112080x10⁻²⁴C₁₄=-0.141732x10⁻
²⁷C₁₆=0.314821x10⁻³¹C₁₈=0.00000029 page kappa=0.000000C₄=-0. 891861x10⁻
⁸C₆=0.359788x10⁻¹²C₈=-0.218558x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=-0.633586x10⁻²⁰C₁₂=-0.317617x10⁻
²⁴C₁₄=0.914859x10⁻²⁸. C₁₆=-0.392754x10⁻³²C₁₈=0.00000030 page
 kappa=0.000000C₄=0.217828x10⁻⁸C₆=0.199483x10⁻¹²C₈=0.346439x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=0. 816535x10. ⁻
²¹C₁₂=0.143334x10⁻²⁴C₁₄=-0.229911x10⁻²⁸C₁₆=-0.164178x10⁻³²C₁₈=0.00000043 page
 kappa=0.000000C₄=0.826617x10⁻⁹C₆=-0.152893x10⁻¹²C₈=-0.105637x10⁻¹⁷C₁₀=-0.904672x10⁻
²³C₁₂=-0.326047x10⁻²⁵C₁₄=-0.178192x10⁻³⁰C₁₆=0.656718. x10⁻³⁴C₁₈=0.00000047 page
 kappa=0.000000C₄=-0.374153x10⁻⁷C₆=-0.139807x10⁻¹¹C₈=-0.602273x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=-0.289281x10⁻
¹⁹C₁₂=0.109996x10⁻²²C₁₄=-0.966189x10⁻²⁷C₁₆=0.000000 C₁₈=0.000000 (value corresponding to
 a conditional expression)

T=138.58mmL=1323.13mmF2=-68.34mm(1)D=0.5(2)D/T=0.003608(3)T/L=0.1047(4)L=1323.13(5)
 [F2]/L=0.05165[0040]Drawing 3 is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical
 system concerning the 1st example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of reticle.
 In spite of having realized 0.89 and a very high image side numerical aperture, in the 1st example,
 it turns out that aberration is amended good, so that clearly from an aberration figure.

[0041][The 2nd example] Drawing 4 is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection
 optical system concerning the 2nd example. In the projection optical system of drawing 4, the
 1st lens group G1, Sequentially from the mask side, the plane-parallel plate P1, the biconvex lens
 L11, and the biconvex lens L12, The biconvex lens L13, the biconvex lens L14, and the negative
 meniscus lens L15 that turned the convex to the mask side, The biconcave lens L16, the
 biconcave lens L17, the biconcave lens L18, and the negative meniscus lens L19 that turned the
 concave surface to the mask side, The positive meniscus lens L110 which turned the concave
 surface to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L111 which turned the concave surface
 to the mask side, It comprises the biconvex lens L112, the biconvex lens L113, the positive
 meniscus lens L114 that turned the convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens
 L115 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0042]The negative meniscus lens L21 in which the 2nd lens group G2 turned the convex to the
 mask side sequentially from the mask side, It comprises the negative meniscus lens L22 to which
 the concave surface formed in the wafer side at aspherical surface shape was turned, the
 biconcave lens L23 in which the field by the side of a mask was formed in aspherical surface

shape, and the negative meniscus lens L24 to which the convex formed in the wafer side at aspherical surface shape was turned.

[0043]The positive meniscus lens L31 in which 3rd lens group G3 turned the concave surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side, The biconvex lens L32, the biconvex lens L33, the biconvex lens L34, and the negative meniscus lens L35 to which the concave surface formed in the mask side at aspherical surface shape was turned, It comprises the positive meniscus lens L36 which turned the convex to the mask side, the positive meniscus lens L37 which turned the convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L38 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0044]The 4th lens group G4 comprises the positive meniscus lens L41 which turned the convex to the mask side, the negative meniscus lens L42 which turned the convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L43 which turned the convex to the mask side sequentially from the mask side. It comprises the 2nd example so that the feed zone 10 may supply air, and the flow of air is formed in the narrow optical path between the projection optical system 6 and the wafer 7. The refractive index of air is 1.0 and is omitting the display in a table (1) – a table (3).

[0045]The value of the specifications of the projection optical system concerning the 2nd example is hung up over the next table (2). in the major characteristics of a table (2) — lambda — the center wavelength of exposing light (KrF excimer laser light) — beta — projecting magnification — Ym expresses the maximum image height, NA expresses an image side numerical aperture, and D expresses test working distance, respectively. The surface number item of the 1st column in the optical member specifications of a table (2) an order of the field from the wafer side, r of the 2nd column shows the refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / d / of the 3rd column / the center wavelength, the axis top interval (mm), i.e., the spacing, of each field, lambda for the curvature radius (the case of an aspheric surface peak curvature radius : mm) of each field], respectively. The curvature radius r makes a convex curvature radius positive toward the wafer side, and makes the concave curvature radius negative toward the wafer side.

[0046]

[Table 2]

(Major characteristics)

lambda=248.40nmbeta=1/5Ym=11.6mmNA=0.88D = 2.5 mm (optical member specifications)

Surface number item r d n (wafer surface)

1	infinity	2.500000	2	-1270.40584	77.251684	1.50839	(lens L43)
3	-110.72777	1.000000	4	-132.78132	18.339030	1.50839	(lens L42)
5	-1152.71012	4.938823	6	-723.27523	38.179053	1.50839	(lens L41)
7	-181.43794	1.050956	8	-297.93827	41.055103	1.50839	(lens L38)
9	-166.87288	2.382931	10	-427.65954	40.104060	1.50839	(lens L37)
11	-244.29595	4.903887	12	-3387.32378	39.000000	1.50839	(lens L36)
13	-420.50275	7.614732	14	540.89354	29.000000	1.50839	(lens L35)
15	*474.45854	15.158591	16	897.00143	50.000000	1.50839	(lens L34)
17	-506.01529	1.138429	18	570.25291	48.910744	1.50839	(lens L33)
19	-952.62514	5.055203	20	378.82882	43.067991	1.50839	(lens L32)
21	-78415.53819	1.000000	22	258.78592	40.107177	1.50839	(lens L31)
23	1095.44138	10.651612	24	*4500.00000	14.000000	1.50839	(lens L24)
25	189.07807	34.499414	26	-808.48380	14.000000	1.50839	(lens L23)
27	*177.87730	56.721169	28	*-143.78515	14.000000	1.50839	(lens L22)
29	-2706.72147	35.781478	30	-159.97919	24.199673	1.50839	(lens L21)
31	-298.84455	8.626663	32	-239.84826	35.242789	1.50839	(lens L115)
33	-180.77301	1.706975	34	-521.24921	49.373247	1.50839	(lens L114)
35	-258.27460	1.000000	36	8792.77756	51.000000	1.50839	(lens L113)
37	-481.86914	1.000000	38	336.67038	51.000000	1.50839	(lens L112)
39	1368401.4891	5.064530	40	261.20998	49.550014	1.50839	(lens L111)
41	1066.67182	2.872022	42	222.75670	41.276937	1.50839	(lens L110)
43	309.81127	2.988277	44	224.97144	30.049724	1.50839	(lens L19)

45 178.92869 24.17576046 -4551.95559 14.140578 1.50839 (lens L18)
 47 163.47384 23.58903348 -435.59405 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L17)
 49 212.20765 20.35060250 -255.41661 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L16)
 51 476.81062 19.85408552 -166.35775 14.000000 1.50839 (lens L15)
 53 -3092.07241 1.00000054 1013.37837 21.280878 1.50839 (lens L14)
 55 -649.18244 14.09568856 562.23230 28.026479 1.50839 (lens L13)
 57 -495.38628 1.00000058 400.84453 30.179322 1.50839 (lens L12)
 59 -861.42926 1.00000060 1152.72543 51.631197 1.50839 (lens L11)
 61 -1403.48221 1.00005762infinity8.000000 1.50839 (plane-parallel plate P1)
 63 infinity 59.860116 (mask surface)
 (Aspheric surface data)

15 page kappa=0.135621C₄=0.132068x10⁻⁹C₆=0.254077x10⁻¹⁴C₈=0.520547x10⁻¹⁸C₁₀=-
 0.100941x10⁻²²C₁₂=0.104925x10⁻²⁷C₁₄=0.102740x10⁻³¹C₁₆=-0.510544x10⁻³⁶C₁₈=0.909690x10⁻
 4124 page kappa=0.000000C₄=-0.757298x10⁻⁸C₆=-0.194318x10⁻¹²C₈=0.114312x10⁻
 16C₁₀=0.325024x10⁻²¹C₁₂=-0.811964x10⁻²⁵C₁₄=0.733478x10⁻²⁹C₁₆=-0.344978x10⁻
 33C₁₈=0.593551x10⁻³⁸27 page kappa=0.000000C₄=0.274792x10⁻⁸C₆=-0.591295x10⁻¹²C₈=-
 0.101460x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=0.649406x10⁻²⁰C₁₂=-0.146673x10⁻²³C₁₄=0.199948x10⁻²⁷C₁₆=-
 0.110641x10⁻³¹C₁₈=0.153140x10⁻³⁶28 page kappa=0.000000C₄=0.181334x10⁻⁸C₆=0.386127x10⁻
 12C₈=0.250729x10⁻¹⁶C₁₀=-0.340803x10⁻²⁰C₁₂=0.956332x10⁻²⁴C₁₄=-0.123696x10⁻
 27C₁₆=0.102868x10⁻³¹C₁₈=-0.312692x10⁻³⁶ (value corresponding to a conditional expression)

T=133.77mmL=1407.55mmF2=-72.10mm(1)D=2.5(2)D/T=0.01869(3)T/L=0.09504(4)L=1407.55(5)
 |F2|/L=0.05122[0047]Drawing 5 is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical
 system concerning the 2nd example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of
 reticle. In spite of having realized 0.88 and a very high image side numerical aperture also in the
 2nd example so that clearly from an aberration figure, it turns out that aberration is amended
 good.

[0048][The 3rd example] Drawing 6 is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection
 optical system concerning the 3rd example. In the projection optical system of drawing 6, the 1st
 lens group G1, Sequentially from the mask side, the biconcave lens L11, the biconvex lens L12,
 and the biconvex lens L13, The positive meniscus lens L14 which turned the convex to the mask
 side, and the negative meniscus lens L15 which turned the convex to the mask side, It comprises
 the biconcave lens L16, the biconcave lens L17, the positive meniscus lens L18 that turned the
 concave surface to the mask side, the biconvex lens L19, the biconvex lens L20, the positive
 meniscus lens L21 that turned the convex to the mask side, and the positive meniscus lens L22
 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0049]The 2nd lens group G2 comprises the negative meniscus lens L23 which turned the
 convex to the mask side, the negative meniscus lens L24 which turned the convex to the mask
 side, the biconcave lens L25, and the negative meniscus lens L26 which turned the concave
 surface to the mask side sequentially from the mask side.

[0050]The positive meniscus lens L27 in which 3rd lens group G3 turned the concave surface to
 the mask side sequentially from the mask side, It comprises the biconvex lens L28, the biconvex
 lens L29, the negative meniscus lens L30 that turned the convex to the mask side, the biconvex
 lens L31, and the positive meniscus lens L32 which turned the convex to the mask side.

[0051]The 4th lens group G4 comprises the positive meniscus lens L33 which turned the convex
 to the mask side, the positive meniscus lens L34 which turned the convex to the mask side, the
 positive meniscus lens L35 which turned the convex to the mask side, and the parallel plate P1
 sequentially from the mask side.

[0052]The value of the specifications of the projection optical system concerning the 3rd
 example is hung up over the next table (3). in the major characteristics of a table (3) -- lambda -

— the center wavelength of exposing light (ArF excimer laser light) — beta — projecting magnification — Ym expresses the maximum image height, NA expresses an image side numerical aperture, and D expresses test working distance, respectively. The surface number item of the 1st column in the optical member specifications of a table (3) an order of the field from the wafer side, r of the 2nd column shows the refractive index [as opposed to / in n of the 4th column / d / of the 3rd column / a center wavelength, the axis top interval (mm), i.e., the spacing, of each field, for the curvature radius (the case of an aspheric surface peak bend radius : mm) of each field], respectively. The curvature radius r makes a convex curvature radius positive toward the wafer side, and makes the concave curvature radius negative toward the wafer side.

[0053]

[Table 3]

(Major characteristics)

$\lambda=193.3\text{nm}$, $\beta=1/4$, $Y_m=11.6\text{mm}$, $NA=0.85$, $D=4.8\text{mm}$ (optical member specifications)

Surface number item r d n (wafer surface)

1 infinity 4.8000002 infinity 4.000000 1.501474 (parallel plate P1)
 3 infinity 1.5168034 -347.07689 59.005134 1.560353 (lens L35)
 5*-147.42602 24.6721346 -155.30862 36.048560 1.560353 (lens L34)
 7*-127.29829 3.8189828 -495.00000 41.252390 1.560353 (lens L33)
 9 -186.65984 1.83721010 -8649.91361 41.354410 1.560353 (lens L32)
 11 -338.42422 7.81286412 3117.31974 56.482714 1.501474 (lens L31)
 13 -242.28533 6.25967214 -219.07804 22.000000 1.560353 (lens L30)
 15 -295.48408 1.00000016 982.58745 35.100000 1.560353 (lens L29)
 17 -717.19251 1.02750518*345.99292 35.100000 1.501474 (lens L28)
 19 -1657.34210 4.87054620 170.09691 43.238577 1.501474 (lens L27)
 21*1247.60125 3.72828522 2570.01253 12.600000 1.560353 (lens L26)
 23*140.20387 38.04654924 -302.07583 9.000000 1.560353 (lens L25)
 25 174.63448 47.22873626*-110.02031 11.990000 1.560353 (lens L24)
 27 -227.61981 19.28796728 -145.96360 13.625000 1.560353 (lens L23)
 29 -993.54187 2.18097930 -926.50000 49.004494 1.501474 (lens L22)
 31 -211.89314 1.80500432 -1634.25815 46.870000 1.560353 (lens L21)
 33 -309.72040 1.09000034 1870.87868 44.992783 1.560353 (lens L20)
 35 -397.39272 1.09000036 310.83083 46.730190 1.560353 (lens L19)
 37 -12381.83318 1.06525738 219.21300 43.890391 1.560353 (lens L18)
 39 459.28473 62.35512240*-1607.04793 23.010030 1.560353 (lens L17)
 41*210.26262 27.39236042 -182.19964 11.990000 1.560353 (lens L16)
 43 397.04358 31.49104544 -126.09618 12.834065 1.560353 (lens L15)
 45 -4686.72757 31.68335446 -7627.00504 35.000000 1.560353 (lens L14)
 47 -178.80540 1.09000048 362.15153 35.000000 1.560353 (lens L13)
 49 -434.88773 1.00000050 217.92403 34.335000 1.560353 (lens L12)
 51 -854.29087 44.74188152 -293.27068 11.083963 1.560353 (lens L11)
 53 198.96759 58.442143 (mask surface)

(Aspheric surface data)

5 page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=-0.717239\times 10^{-8}$ $C_6=-0.101122\times 10^{-11}$ $C_8=0.181395\times 10^{-16}$ $C_{10}=0.626626\times 10^{-20}$ $C_{12}=0.124335\times 10^{-23}$ $C_{14}=0.306352\times 10^{-27}$ $C_{16}=-0.451516\times 10^{-31}$ $C_{18}=0.0000007$ page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=-0.171015\times 10^{-9}$ $C_6=-0.130062\times 10^{-12}$ $C_8=-0.919066\times 10^{-17}$ $C_{10}=-0.567556\times 10^{-22}$ $C_{12}=0.169635\times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14}=0.232608\times 10^{-30}$ $C_{16}=0.300428\times 10^{-35}$ $C_{18}=0.285031\times 10^{-38}$ 18 page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=0.360694\times 10^{-9}$ $C_6=0.338660\times 10^{-13}$ $C_8=0.880881\times 10^{-18}$ $C_{10}=-0.289409\times 10^{-22}$ $C_{12}=-0.909784\times 10^{-27}$ $C_{14}=0.759.036\times 10^{-31}$ $C_{16}=-0.400220\times 10^{-35}$ $C_{18}=0.235613\times 10^{-39}$ 21 page $\kappa=0.000000$ $C_4=-0.139770\times 10^{-8}$ $C_6=-$

$0.642555 \times 10^{-13} C_8 = 0.410206 \times 10^{-17} C_{10} = 0.559358 \times 10^{-21} C_{12} = -0.314678 \times 10^{-25} C_{14} = -0.577909 \times 10^{-30} C_{16} = 0.154846 \times 10^{-33} C_{18} = -0.130804 \times 10^{-37}$ 23 page $\kappa = 0.000000 C_4 = -0.206235 \times 10^{-8} C_6 = -0.790155 \times 10^{-13} C_8 = -0.830872 \times 10^{-17} C_{10} = -0.678238 \times 10^{-20} C_{12} = -0.145920 \times 10^{-23} C_{14} = -0.234851 \times 10^{-28} C_{16} = 0.259860 \times 10^{-31} C_{18} = -0.223564 \times 10^{-35}$ 26 page $\kappa = 0.000000 C_4 = 0.226273 \times 10^{-8} C_6 = -0.406498 \times 10^{-12} C_8 = -0.357047 \times 10^{-17} C_{10} = -0.897263 \times 10^{-21} C_{12} = -0.510647 \times 10^{-24} C_{14} = -0.322709 \times 10^{-29} C_{16} = 0.480022 \times 10^{-32} C_{18} = -0.529104 \times 10^{-36}$ 40 page $\kappa = 0.000000 C_4 = -0.309170 \times 10^{-8} C_6 = -0.215102 \times 10^{-12} C_8 = -0.403443 \times 10^{-16} C_{10} = 0.485396 \times 10^{-20} C_{12} = 0.676821 \times 10^{-25} C_{14} = -0.456289 \times 10^{-28} C_{16} = 0.323963 \times 10^{-31} C_{18} = -0.337348 \times 10^{-36}$ 41 page $\kappa = 0.000000 C_4 = -0.156117 \times 10^{-7} C_6 = 0.118556 \times 10^{-11} C_8 = -0.440276 \times 10^{-16} C_{10} = -0.123461 \times 10^{-19} C_{12} = 0.933626 \times 10^{-24} C_{14} = 0.134725 \times 10^{-27} C_{16} = -0.261036 \times 10^{-31} C_{18} = 0.00.0000$ (value corresponding to a conditional expression)

$T=172.15\text{mm}$ $L=1246.87\text{mm}$ $F2=-49.585\text{mm}$ (1) $D=4.8$ (2) $D/T=0.02788$ (3) $T/L=0.13807$ (4) $L=1246.87$ (5) $|F2|/L=0.03977$ [0054] Drawing 7 is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical system concerning the 3rd example. Aberration is expressed with the scale by the side of reticle. In spite of having realized the high image side numerical aperture 0.85, also in the 3rd example so that clearly from aberration, it turns out that aberration is amended good.

[0055] As mentioned above, in the projection optical system concerning each above-mentioned example, a very high image side numerical aperture is securable, suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Therefore, in the exposure device concerning the embodiment of the 1st example and the 2nd example, highly precise projection exposure can be performed using the projection optical system of high resolution based on KrF excimer laser light. In the exposure device concerning the embodiment of the 3rd example, highly precise projection exposure can be performed using the projection optical system of high resolution based on ArF excimer laser light.

[0056] By what (exposure process) the pattern for transfer which illuminated the mask (reticle) via the illumination-light study system (lighting process), and was formed in the mask in the exposure device concerning an above-mentioned embodiment using the projection optical system is exposed for to a photosensitive substrate. Micro devices (a semiconductor device, an image sensor, a liquid crystal display element, a thin film magnetic head, etc.) can be manufactured. Hereafter, by forming a predetermined circuit pattern in the wafer as a photosensitive substrate, etc. using the exposure device of an above-mentioned embodiment explains with reference to the flow chart of drawing 8 per example of the technique at the time of obtaining the semiconductor device as a micro device.

[0057] First, in Step 301 of drawing 8, a metal membrane is vapor-deposited on the wafer of one lot. In the following step 302, photoresist is applied on the metal membrane on the wafer of the 1 lot. Then, in Step 303, exposure transfer of the image of the pattern on a mask is carried out to each shot region on the wafer of the one lot one by one via the projection optical system using the exposure device of an above-mentioned embodiment. Then, in the step 305 after development of the photoresist on the wafer of the one lot was performed in Step 304, By etching by using a resist pattern as a mask on the wafer of the one lot, the circuit pattern corresponding to the pattern on a mask is formed in each shot region on each wafer. Then, devices, such as a semiconductor device, are manufactured by performing formation of the circuit pattern of the upper layer, etc. According to the above-mentioned semiconductor device manufacturing method, the semiconductor device which has a very detailed circuit pattern can be obtained with a sufficient throughput.

[0058] In the exposure device of an above-mentioned embodiment, the liquid crystal display element as a micro device can also be obtained by forming predetermined patterns (a circuit pattern, an electrode pattern, etc.) on a plate (glass substrate). Hereafter, with reference to the

flow chart of drawing 9, it explains per example of the technique at this time. In drawing 9, what is called an optical lithography process of carrying out transfer exposure of the pattern of a mask to photosensitive substrates (glass substrate etc. in which resist was applied) using the exposure device of each embodiment is performed by the pattern formation process 401. Of this optical lithography process, the prescribed pattern containing many electrodes etc. is formed on a photosensitive substrate. Then, by passing through each process, such as a developing process, an etching process, and a resist removing process, a predetermined pattern is formed on a substrate and the exposed substrate shifts to the following light filter formation process 402.

[0059]Next, in the light filter formation process 402. Many groups of three dots corresponding to R (Red), G (Green), and B (Blue) are arranged by matrix form, or form the light filter which arranged the group of three filters, R, G, and B, of a stripe to two or more horizontal scanning line directions. And 403 is performed for a cell assembler after the light filter formation process 402. By 403, a liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell) is assembled as a cell assembler using the substrate which has the prescribed pattern obtained by the pattern formation process 401, the light filter obtained with the light filter formation process 402, etc. In 403, a liquid crystal is poured in as a cell assembler between the substrate which has the prescribed pattern obtained by the pattern formation process 401, for example, and the light filter obtained with the light filter formation process 402, and he manufactures a liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell).

[0060]Then, you attach each part articles in which the display action of the assembled liquid crystal panel (liquid crystal cell) is made to perform, such as an electric circuit and a back light, as a module assembler, and he makes it complete as a liquid crystal display element in 404. According to the manufacturing method of an above-mentioned liquid crystal display element, the liquid crystal display element which has a very detailed circuit pattern can be obtained with a sufficient throughput.

[0061]In an above-mentioned embodiment, although the KrF excimer laser light source is used as a light source, other suitable light sources which include the source of ArF excimer laser light (wavelength of 193 nm), for example can also be used, without being limited to this.

[0062]Although the above-mentioned embodiment explained this invention taking the case of the projection optical system carried in an exposure device, it is clear that this invention is applicable to the general projection optical system for forming the image of the 1st object on the 2nd object.

[0063]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, in this invention, the projection optical system of high resolution which can secure a very high image side numerical aperture is realizable, suppressing enlargement of a lens outer diameter. Therefore, a highly precise and good micro device can be manufactured using the exposure device of this invention provided with the projection optical system of the high resolution which has a high image side numerical aperture.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a figure showing roughly the composition of the exposure device provided with the projection optical system concerning the embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection optical system concerning the 1st example.

[Drawing 3]It is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical system concerning the 1st example.

[Drawing 4]It is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection optical system concerning the 2nd example.

[Drawing 5]It is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical system concerning the 2nd example.

[Drawing 6]It is a figure showing the lens constitution of the projection optical system concerning the 3rd example.

[Drawing 7]It is a figure showing the coma aberration of the projection optical system concerning the 3rd example.

[Drawing 8]It is a flow chart of the technique at the time of obtaining the semiconductor device as a micro device.

[Drawing 9]It is a flow chart of the technique at the time of obtaining the liquid crystal display element as a micro device.

[Description of Notations]

1 Light source

2 Illumination-light study system

3 Mask

6 Projection optical system

7 Wafer

10 Feed zone

G1 The 1st lens group

G2 The 2nd lens group

G3 The 3rd lens group

G4 The 4th lens group

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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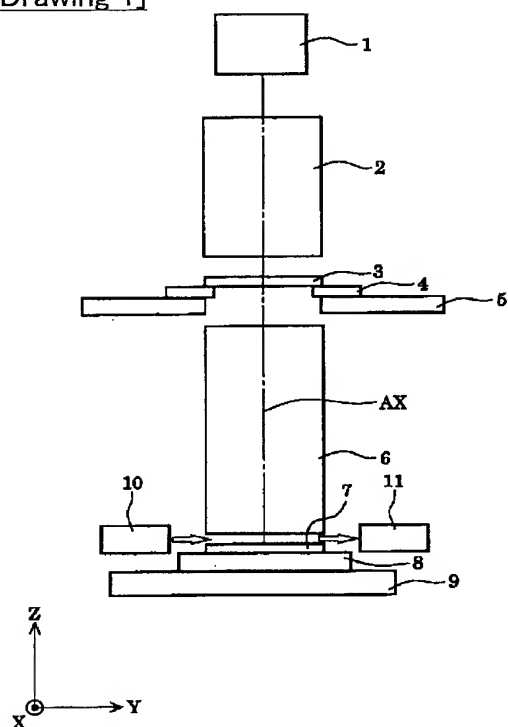
1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

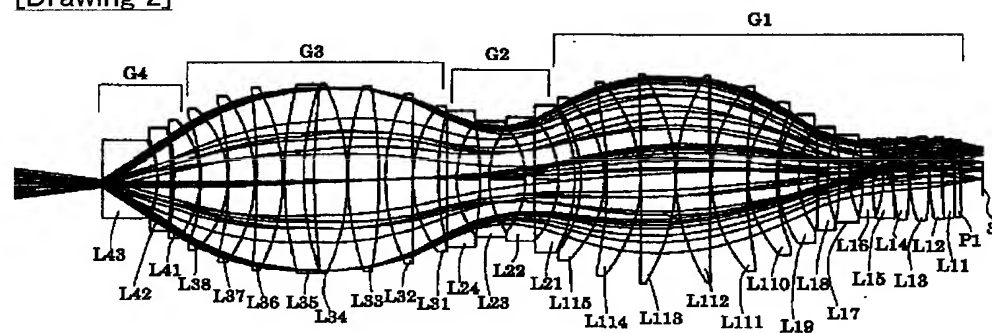
3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

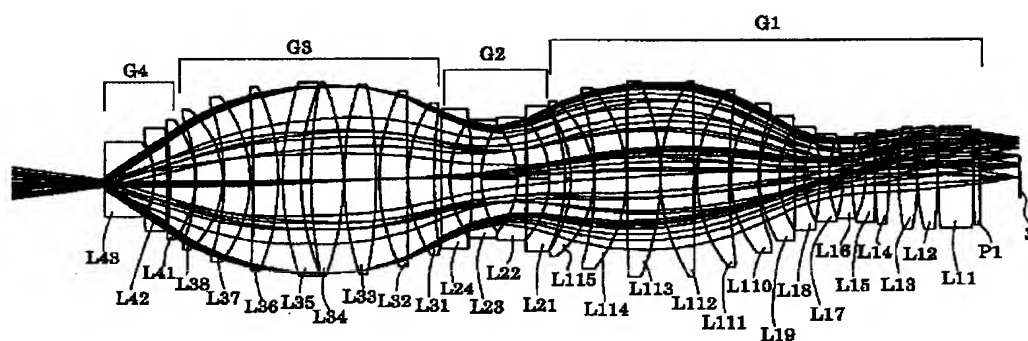


[Drawing 2]

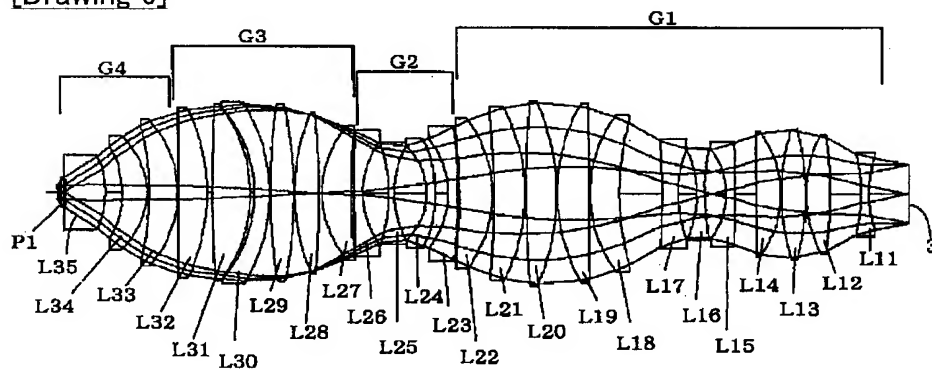


[Drawing 8]

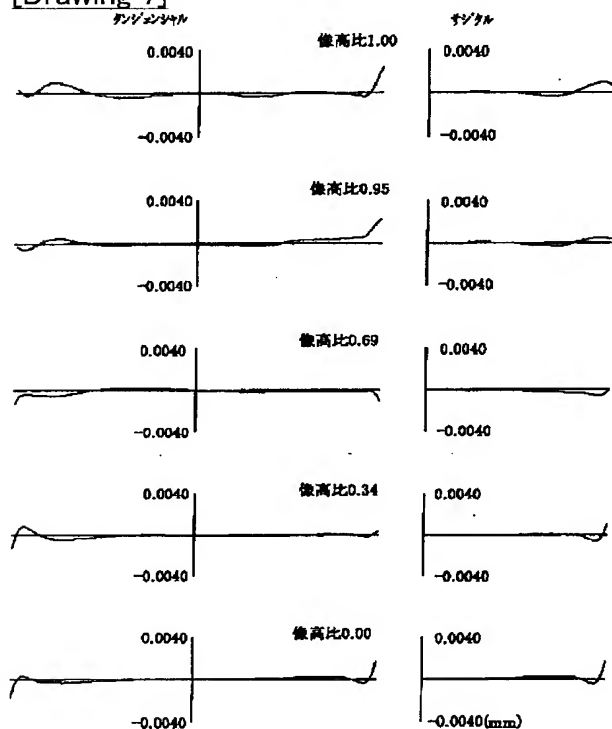




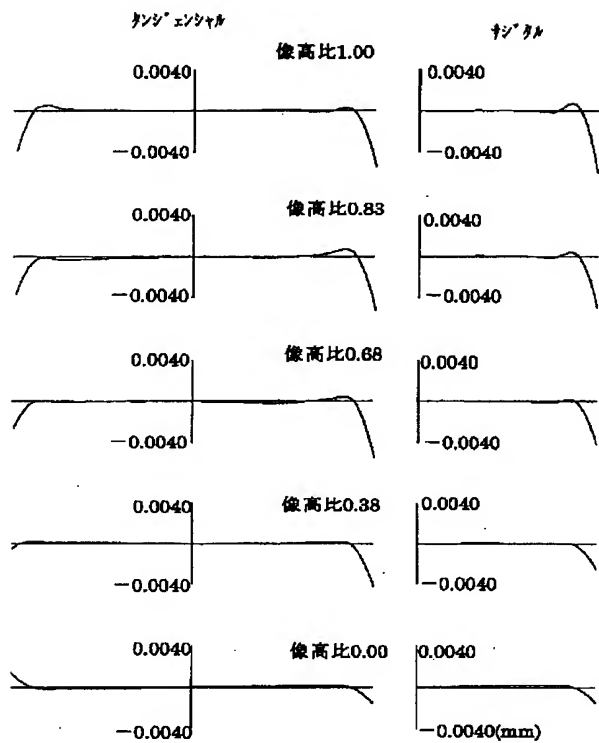
[Drawing 6]



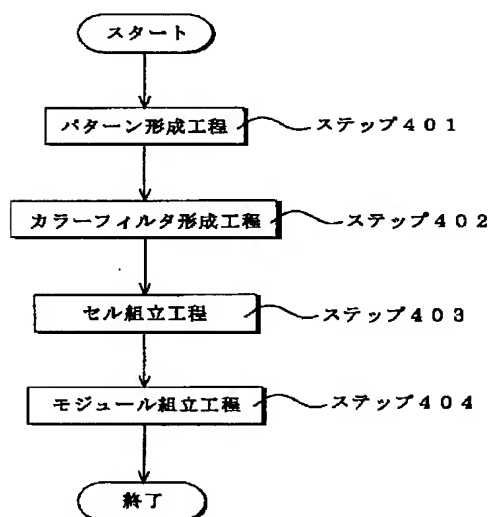
[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 9]



[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

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H01L 21/30 515 D

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[Amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]Claim

[Method of Amendment]Change

[The contents of amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In a projection optical system which forms an image of the 1st object on the 2nd object based on a predetermined light which has 0.75 or more image side numerical apertures, and has the wavelength of 300 nm or less,

Sequentially from the 1st object side, it has the 1st lens group G1 that has positive refracting power, the 2nd lens group G2 that has negative refracting power, 3rd lens group G3 which has positive refracting power, and the 4th lens group G4 that has positive refracting power, Distance D (mm) of said 4th lens group G4 which met an optic axis between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said 2nd object most,

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

A projection optical system satisfying *****.

[Claim 2]

The projection optical system according to claim 1, wherein said optical system has 0.8 or more image side numerical apertures.

[Claim 3]

When the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4 is set to T and distance of said 4th lens group G4 which met an optic axis between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object and said 2nd object most is set to D,

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

The projection optical system according to claim 1 or 2 satisfying *****.

[Claim 4]

When distance which set to T the sum total of thickness in alignment with an optic axis of each optical member which constitutes said 4th lens group G4, and met an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object is set to L,

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 satisfying *****.

[Claim 5]

Distance L (mm) in alignment with an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object,

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 4 satisfying *****.

[Claim 6]

When distance which set a focal distance of said 2nd lens group G2 to F2, and met an optic axis between said 1st object and said 2nd object is set to L,

$$0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 5 satisfying *****.

[Claim 7]

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 6, wherein at least one optical surface in two or more optical surfaces which constitute said optical system is formed in aspherical surface shape.

[Claim 8]

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 7, wherein said 1st lens group G1 is arranged most at the 1st object side.

[Claim 9]

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 8 characterized by a thing of said 4th lens group G4 which a fluid intervenes most in an optical path between the near 2nd page optical surface and said 2nd object.

[Claim 10]

The projection optical system according to claim 9 provided with flow means forming of said 4th lens group G4 which forms said liquid flow most into said optical path between the near 2nd page optical surface and said 2nd object.

[Claim 11]

An illumination system for illuminating a mask as said 1st object,

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 8 for forming an image of a pattern formed in said mask on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object,

An exposure device provided with flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 12]

A projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 8 for forming an image of a predetermined pattern on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object,

An exposure device provided with flow means forming for [of said 4th lens group G4] forming a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 13]

The exposure device according to claim 11 or 12, wherein said flow means forming forms said predetermined liquid flow.

[Claim 14]

A lighting process of illuminating a mask as said 1st object,

An exposure process which exposes a pattern formed in said mask on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object is included via a projection optical system given in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 8,

An exposure method, wherein said exposure process contains a flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 15]

An exposure process which carries out projection exposure of the image of a predetermined pattern to any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 8 on a photosensitive substrate as said 2nd object via a projection optical system of a statement is included,

An exposure method, wherein said exposure process contains a flow formation process of said 4th lens group G4 which forms a predetermined gas or liquid flow in an optical path between an optical surface by the side of the 2nd object, and said photosensitive substrate most.

[Claim 16]

The exposure method according to claim 14 or 15 characterized by forming said predetermined liquid flow in said flow formation process.

[Claim 17]

A manufacturing method of a micro device characterized by comprising the following.

An exposure process which exposes said pattern on said photosensitive substrate using an exposure method of a statement in an exposure device given in any 1 paragraph of claims 11 thru/or 13, or any 1 paragraph of claims 14 thru/or 16.

A developing process which develops said photosensitive substrate exposed by said exposure process.

[Translation done.]

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QA42 QA45 RA05 RA12 RA13

RA42 UA03 UA04 UA09

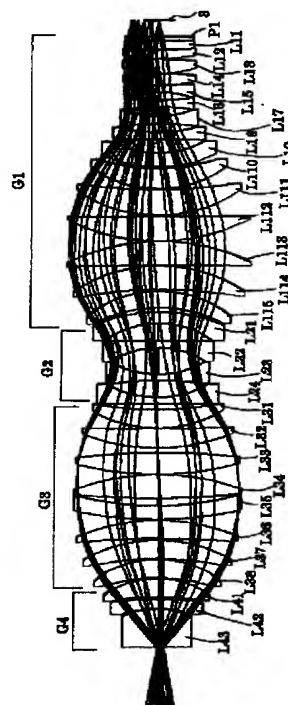
5F046 BA04 CB12 CB25 DA27

(54) 【発明の名称】 投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することのできる高解像の投影光学系。

【解決手段】 0.75以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第1物体(3)の像を第2物体上に形成する投影光学系。第1物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とを備えている。第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離D (mm)は、 $0.1 < D < 5$ の条件を満足する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 0.75 以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm 以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第 1 物体の像を第 2 物体上に形成する投影光学系において、第 1 物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第 1 レンズ群 G1 と、負の屈折力を有する第 2 レンズ群 G2 と、正の屈折力を有する第 3 レンズ群 G3 と、正の屈折力を有する第 4 レンズ群 G4 とを備え、

前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面と前記第 2 物体との間の光軸に沿った距離 D (mm) は、

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする投影光学系。

【請求項 2】 前記光学系は、0.8 以上の像側開口数を有することを特徴とする請求項 1 に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 3】 前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計を T とし、前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面と前記第 2 物体との間の光軸に沿った距離を D としたとき、

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項 1 または 2 に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 4】 前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計を T とし、前記第 1 物体と前記第 2 物体との間の光軸に沿った距離を L としたとき、

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項 1 乃至 3 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 5】 前記第 1 物体と前記第 2 物体との間の光軸に沿った距離 L (mm) は、

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項 1 乃至 4 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 6】 前記第 2 レンズ群 G2 の焦点距離を F2 とし、前記第 1 物体と前記第 2 物体との間の光軸に沿った距離を L としたとき、

$$0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする請求項 1 乃至 5 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 7】 前記光学系を構成する複数の光学面のうちの少なくとも 1 つの光学面は非球面形状に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項 1 乃至 6 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系。

【請求項 8】 前記第 1 物体としてのマスクを照明するための照明系と、前記マスクに形成されたパターンの像を前記第 2 物体としての感光性基板上に形成するための請求項 1 乃至 7 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系と、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるため

の防止手段とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置。

【請求項 9】 前記防止手段は、前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成するための流れ形成手段を有することを特徴とする請求項 8 に記載の露光装置。

【請求項 10】 前記第 1 物体としてのマスクを照明する照明工程と、請求項 1 乃至 7 のいずれか 1 項に記載の投影光学系を介して、前記マスクに形成されたパターンを前記第 2 物体としての感光性基板上に露光する露光工程とを含み、

前記露光工程は、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるために、前記第 4 レンズ群 G4 の最も第 2 物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成する流れ形成工程を含むことを特徴とする露光方法。

【請求項 11】 請求項 8 または 9 に記載の露光装置あるいは請求項 10 に記載の露光方法を用いて前記マスクのパターンを前記感光性基板上に露光する露光工程と、前記露光工程により露光された前記感光性基板を現像する現像工程とを含むことを特徴とするマイクロデバイスの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置に関し、特に半導体素子や液晶表示素子などをフォトリソグラフィ工程で製造する際に使用される露光装置に最適な投影光学系に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】半導体素子等を製造するためのフォトリソグラフィ工程において、投影光学系を介してマスクのパターン像をウェハのような感光性基板上に投影露光するための露光装置が使用されている。この種の露光装置では、半導体素子等の集積度が向上するにつれて、投影光学系に要求される解像力（解像度）が高まっている。そのため、投影光学系の解像力に対する要求を満足するために、照明光（露光光）の波長を短くするとともに、投影光学系の像側開口数（NA）を極限まで高める必要性に迫られている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、投影光学系の開口数を大きくすると、開口数の大きさに比例してレンズ外径が大きくなる。その結果、レンズを製造するための光学材料ブロックの外径（硝材径）も大きくなり、均質性の良い光学材料ブロックを得ることが、ひいては性能の良い光学系を製造することが困難になる。また、レンズ外径が大きくなると、重力によるレンズの撓みや歪みの影響を受け易くなり、性能の良い光学系を製

造することが困難になる。

【0004】本発明は、前述の課題に鑑みてなされたものであり、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することのできる、高解像の投影光学系および該投影光学系を備えた露光装置を提供することを目的とする。また、高い像側開口数を有する高解像の投影光学系を備えた本発明の露光装置を用いて、高精度で良好なマイクロデバイスを製造することのできるマイクロデバイス製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】前記課題を解決するために、本発明では、0.75以上の像側開口数を有し、300nm以下の波長を有する所定の光に基づいて第1物体の像を第2物体上に形成する投影光学系において、第1物体側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とを備え、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離D(mm)は、

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

の条件を満足することを特徴とする投影光学系を提供する。

【0006】本発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記光学系は、0.8以上の像側開口数を有する。また、前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をDとしたとき、

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

の条件を満足することが好ましい。

【0007】また、本発明の好ましい態様によれば、前記第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計をTとし、前記第1物体と前記第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離をLとしたとき、

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

の条件を満足する。

【0008】本発明の別の局面によれば、前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明するための照明系と、前記マスクに形成されたパターンの像を前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に形成するための本発明の投影光学系と、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるための防止手段とを備えていることを特徴とする露光装置を提供する。この場合、前記防止手段は、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成するための流れ形成手段を有することが好ましい。

【0009】また、本発明の別の局面によれば、前記第1物体としてのマスクを照明する照明工程と、本発明の

投影光学系を介して、前記マスクに形成されたパターンを前記第2物体としての感光性基板上に露光する露光工程とを含み、前記露光工程は、前記感光性基板から発生するガスが前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面に付着するのを妨げるために、前記第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側の光学面と前記感光性基板との間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成する流れ形成工程を含むことを特徴とする露光方法を提供する。

10 【0010】さらに、本発明の別の局面によれば、本発明の露光装置あるいは露光方法を用いて前記マスクのパターンを前記感光性基板上に露光する露光工程と、前記露光工程により露光された前記感光性基板を現像する現像工程とを含むことを特徴とするマイクロデバイスの製造方法を提供する。

【0011】

20 【発明の実施の形態】一般に、露光装置に搭載された投影光学系において、最も像側（ウェハ側）のレンズ面とウェハとの距離すなわち作動距離を一定に保ったまま像側開口数を大きくすると、像側開口数の大きさに比例してレンズ外径も大きくなる。その原因の一つとして、負の高次球面収差の発生が挙げられる。以下、この点について説明する。

【0012】投影光学系の最も像側のレンズ面は、曲率の小さい平面に近い形状に形成されることが多い。この場合、ウェハに向かって光が大きな開口数で投影光学系から射出されるとき、平面に近い形状に形成された最も像側のレンズ面において大きな屈折作用を受け、高次球面収差が大きく発生することになる。ここで、高次球面収差の発生量は、上述の作動距離Dにほぼ比例する。したがって、作動距離Dを小さく設定すれば、高次球面収差の発生を小さく抑えることができ、像側開口数を大きくしてもレンズ外径を比較的小さく抑えることができる。

30 【0013】そこで、本発明では、物体側（マスク側）から順に、正屈折力の第1レンズ群G1と負屈折力の第2レンズ群G2と正屈折力の第3レンズ群G3と正屈折力の第4レンズ群G4を備えた基本構成において、条件式(1)にしたがって作動距離Dを所定の範囲内で小さく設定している。その結果、本発明では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、高い像側開口数を確保することができる。以下、本発明の各条件式を参照して、本発明の構成をさらに詳細に説明する。

【0014】本発明では、第4レンズ群G4の最も第2物体側（最も像側：露光装置の場合には最もウェハ側）の光学面と第2物体（露光装置の場合にはウェハ）との間の光軸に沿った作動距離D(mm)が、次の条件式

(1)を満足する。

$$0.1 < D < 5 \quad (1)$$

50 【0015】条件式(1)の上限値を上回ると、作動距

離Dが大きくなりすぎて、高次球面収差の発生が大きくなり、この高次球面収差を最も像側のレンズよりも物体側に配置されたレンズによって予め補正する必要性が生じる。その結果、光学系の構成が複雑になるとともにレンズ外径が大きくなり、現実的な大きさの光学系を実現することが困難になる。

【0016】一方、条件式(1)の下限値を下回ると、作動距離Dが小さくなりすぎて、光学系の操作性などが著しく悪化する。特に、露光装置の場合、光照射によりウェハに塗布されたレジストから発生するガス(以下、「アウトガス」という)が最も像側のレンズ面に付着するのを防止することが困難になる。また、ウェハ面のオートフォーカスが困難になるとともに、ウェハ交換に際して投影光学系とウェハとが接触する危険性が高くなる。

【0017】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(2)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.001 < D/T < 0.2 \quad (2)$$

ここで、Tは、第4レンズ群G4を構成する各光学部材の光軸に沿った厚さの合計、すなわち第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚である。また、上述したように、Dは作動距離である。

【0018】条件式(2)の上限値を上回ると、条件式(1)の場合と同様に、作動距離Dが大きくなりすぎて高次球面収差の発生が大きくなり、光学系の構成が複雑になるとともにレンズ外径が大きくなるので好ましくない。また、条件式(2)の下限値を下回ると、条件式(1)の場合と同様に、作動距離Dが小さくなりすぎて、アウトガスの付着防止およびウェハ面のオートフォーカスが困難になるとともに、投影光学系とウェハとが接触する危険性が高くなるので好ましくない。

【0019】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(3)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.02 < T/L \quad (3)$$

ここで、Lは、第1物体(露光装置の場合にはマスク)と第2物体との間の光軸に沿った距離、すなわち物像点間距離である。また、上述したように、Tは第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚である。

【0020】条件式(3)は、球面収差およびコマ収差を良好に補正するための条件式である。すなわち、第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚Tが十分に大きい場合、球面収差およびコマ収差の発生が小さく、その補正は容易である。しかしながら、条件式(3)の下限値を下回ると、第4レンズ群G4のレンズ総厚Tが小さくなりすぎて、一定の正屈折力を保持したまま球面収差およびコマ収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能が悪化するので好ましくない。

【0021】また、本発明においては、投影光学系の物像点間距離L(mm)が、次の条件式(4)を満足することが好ましい。

$$800 < L < 1600 \quad (4)$$

【0022】条件式(4)は、広い投影視野(露光装置の場合には広い露光エリア)を確保しつつ諸収差を良好に補正するための条件式である。条件式(4)の上限値を上回ると、物像点間距離Lが大きくなりすぎて、光学系が大型化するので好ましくない。特に、露光装置の場合には、装置が高くなりすぎて、露光装置として成り立たなくなるので好ましくない。逆に、条件式(4)の下限値を下回ると、コマ収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能の悪化を招くので好ましくない。

【0023】ところで、上述の条件式(1)および(2)を満足することにより高次球面収差の発生は小さくなるが、その発生量を完全に零に抑えることはできない。したがって、本発明では、光学系を構成する複数の光学面のうちの少なくとも1つの光学面を非球面形状に形成することにより、すなわち光学系に非球面を導入することにより、高次球面収差をほぼ完全に補正することが好ましい。

【0024】また、本発明においては、次の条件式(5)を満足することが好ましい。

$$0.01 < |F2|/L < 0.15 \quad (5)$$

ここで、F2は、第2レンズ群G2の焦点距離である。また、上述したように、Lは物像点間距離である。

【0025】条件式(5)は、像面の平坦性を得るためのペッツバル和の補正に関する条件式である。条件式(5)の上限値を上回ると、ペッツバル和の補正が不十分になり、像面の平坦性が失われるので好ましくない。一方、条件式(5)の下限値を下回ると、正の球面収差が著しく発生し、非球面を用いてもこの収差を良好に補正することが困難になり、結像性能の悪化を招くので好ましくない。

【0026】なお、前述したように、露光装置において作動距離Dが比較的小さい場合、レジストからのアウトガスが最も像側のレンズ面に付着し易い。その結果、最も像側のレンズの透過率が低下し、ひいては投影光学系の光学性能が悪化する。そこで、本発明では、第4レンズ群G4の最も像側の光学面とウェハとの間の光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成することにより、アウトガスが光学面に付着するのを妨げることが好ましい。

【0027】本発明の実施形態を、添付図面に基いて説明する。図1は、本発明の実施形態にかかる投影光学系を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。なお、図1において、投影光学系6の光軸AXに平行にZ軸を、光軸AXに垂直な面内において図1の紙面に平行にY軸を、紙面に垂直にX軸を設定している。

【0028】図示の露光装置は、照明光を供給するための光源として、KrFエキシマレーザー光源(発振中心波長248.40nm)またはArFエキシマレーザー光源(発振中心波長193.31nm)1を備えてい

る。光源1から射出された光は、照明光学系2を介して、所定のパターンが形成されたマスク（レチクル）3を照明する。マスク3は、マスクホルダ4を介して、マスクステージ5上においてXY平面に平行に保持されている。また、マスクステージ5は、図示を省略した駆動系の作用により、マスク面（すなわちXY平面）に沿って移動可能であり、その位置座標はマスク干渉計（不図示）によって計測され且つ位置制御されるように構成されている。

【0029】マスク3に形成されたパターンからの光は、投影光学系6を介して、感光性基板であるウェハ7上にマスクパターン像を形成する。ウェハ7は、ウェハテーブル（ウェハホルダ）8を介して、ウェハステージ9上においてXY平面に平行に保持されている。また、ウェハステージ9は、図示を省略した駆動系の作用によりウェハ面（すなわちXY平面）に沿って移動可能であり、その位置座標はウェハ干渉計（不図示）によって計測され且つ位置制御されるように構成されている。こうして、投影光学系6の光軸AXと直交する平面（XY平面）内においてウェハ7を二次元的に駆動制御しながら一括露光またはスキャン露光を行うことにより、ウェハ7の各露光領域にはマスク3のパターンが逐次露光される。

【0030】また、図示の露光装置には、投影光学系6とウェハ7との間の狭い光路において所定の気体または液体の流れを形成するために、気体または液体を供給するための供給部10が設けられている。すなわち、供給部10は、ウェハ7に塗布されたレジストからのアウトガスが投影光学系6の最もウェハ側のレンズ面に付着す*

$$z = (y^2 / r) / \{ 1 + \{ 1 - (1 + \kappa) \cdot y^2 / r^2 \}^{1/2} \} \\ + C_4 \cdot y^4 + C_6 \cdot y^6 + C_8 \cdot y^8 + C_{10} \cdot y^{10} + C_{12} \cdot y^{12} \\ + C_{14} \cdot y^{14} + C_{16} \cdot y^{16} + C_{18} \cdot y^{18} \quad (a)$$

【0034】〔第1実施例〕図2は、第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。図2の投影光学系において、第1レンズ群G1は、マスク側から順に、平行平板P1と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL11と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL12と、両凸レンズL13と、両凸レンズL14と、両凹レンズL15と、両凹レンズL16と、両凹レンズL17と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凹レンズL18と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL19と、マスク側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL110と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL111と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL112と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL113と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL114と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL115とから構成されている。

【0035】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から

*るのを妨げるための防止手段を構成している。なお、供給部10が空気のような気体を供給する場合、アウトガスを光路から確実に除去するために、アウトガスを含む気体を吸引するための吸引部11を付設することが好ましい。

【0031】なお、後述の各実施例において、本発明の投影光学系6は、マスク側から順に、正の屈折力を有する第1レンズ群G1と、負の屈折力を有する第2レンズ群G2と、正の屈折力を有する第3レンズ群G3と、正の屈折力を有する第4レンズ群G4とから構成されている。また、第1実施例および第2実施例において、投影光学系6を構成するすべての光学部材には、中心波長248.40nmに対して1.50839の屈折率を有する石英を使用している。また、第3実施例の投影光学系6では、中心波長193.31nmに対して1.560353の屈折率を有する石英、および中心波長193.31nmに対して1.501474の屈折率を有する蛍石を使用している。

【0032】さらに、各実施例において、非球面は、光軸に垂直な方向の高さをyとし、非球面の頂点における接平面から高さyにおける非球面上の位置までの光軸に沿った距離（サグ量）をzとし、頂点曲率半径（基準曲率半径）をrとし、円錐係数をκとし、n次の非球面係数をCnとしたとき、以下の数式（a）で表される。なお、各実施例において、非球面形状に形成されたレンズ面には面番号の右側に*印を付している。

【0033】

【数1】

順に、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL21と、マスク側の面およびウェハ側の面がともに非球面形状に形成された両凹レンズL22と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凹レンズL23と、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL24とから構成されている。

【0036】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL31と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL32と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凸レンズL33と、両凸レンズL34と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL35と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL36と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL37と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL38とから構成されている。

【0037】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から

順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL41と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL42と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL43とから構成されている。第1実施例では、供給部10が水（中心波長248.40nmに対して1.38の屈折率を有する）を供給するように構成され、投影光学系6とウェハ7との間の狭い光路を充填するように水の流れが形成される。すなわち、第1実施例の投影光学系は、水浸系の光学系を構成している。

【0038】次の表（1）に、第1実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表（1）の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光（KrFエキシマレーザー光）の中心波*

（主要諸元）

$\lambda = 248.40 \text{ nm}$

$\beta = 1/5$

$Y_m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$

$NA = 0.89$

$D = 0.5 \text{ mm}$

（光学部材諸元）

面番号	r	d	n	
（ウェハ面）				
1	∞	0.500000	1.38000	（浸液：水）
2	-278.38803	81.380761	1.50839	（レンズL43）
3	-144.83885	1.000000		
4	-184.30485	18.915187	1.50839	（レンズL42）
5	-704.03874	4.822898		
6	-487.23542	38.288622	1.50839	（レンズL41）
7	-163.51870	1.068326		
8	-316.44413	39.899826	1.50839	（レンズL38）
9	-173.82425	1.166541		
10	-514.79368	38.713118	1.50839	（レンズL37）
11	-256.84706	2.993584		
12	-1486.19304	39.000000	1.50839	（レンズL36）
13	-349.92079	5.231160		
14	684.32388	30.000000	1.50839	（レンズL35）
15	535.80500	16.111594		
16	1423.09713	49.000000	1.50839	（レンズL34）
17	-417.61955	1.000000		
18	534.19578	48.373958	1.50839	（レンズL33）
19*	-1079.65640	3.793818		
20	363.41400	41.353623	1.50839	（レンズL32）
21	11327.06579	1.000000		
22	221.09486	38.438778	1.50839	（レンズL31）
23	576.34104	13.483698		
24*	72641.42689	14.000000	1.50839	（レンズL24）
25	169.78783	36.502361		
26	-721.39710	14.000000	1.50839	（レンズL23）
27*	163.09868	55.546840		
28*	-154.09821	14.000000	1.50839	（レンズL22）
29*	4602.19163	36.940676		

* 長を、 β は投影倍率を、 Y_m は最大像高を、 NA は像側開口数を、 D は作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表（1）はウェハ側から順に光学部材諸元を表し、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムのrは各面の曲率半径（非球面の場合には頂点曲率半径：mm）を、第3カラムのdは各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔（mm）を、第4カラムのnは中心波長 λ に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径rは、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0039】

【表1】

(7)

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11	12
30*	-162.70945 24.726155 1.50839 (レンズL 2 1)
31	-277.47625 9.365299
32	-233.72917 35.657146 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 5)
33	-199.92054 3.651342
34	-760.94438 50.681020 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 4)
35	-267.98451 1.000000
36	-8019.33680 51.000000 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 3)
37	-361.32067 1.000000
38	359.57299 51.000000 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 2)
39	22205.61483 1.000000
40	254.06189 53.118722 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 1)
41	814.49441 2.310847
42	207.87392 41.299164 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1 0)
43*	325.56504 2.944573
44	227.90224 30.090705 1.50839 (レンズL 1 9)
45	176.14016 30.818682
46	-1560.80134 14.019437 1.50839 (レンズL 1 8)
47*	211.19874 18.615775
48	-419.25972 14.000000 1.50839 (レンズL 1 7)
49	162.14317 19.137169
50	-385.99461 14.000000 1.50839 (レンズL 1 6)
51	377.23568 16.483492
52	-192.32222 14.000000 1.50839 (レンズL 1 5)
53	577.40909 1.000000
54	347.51785 23.387796 1.50839 (レンズL 1 4)
55	-746.67387 1.000000
56	230.21868 28.789242 1.50839 (レンズL 1 3)
57	-632.24530 1.987632
58	366.04498 19.840462 1.50839 (レンズL 1 2)
59	658.39254 1.000136
60	436.06541 17.664657 1.50839 (レンズL 1 1)
61	1827.22708 2.355320
62	∞ 8.000000 1.50839 (平行平板P 1)
63	∞ 31.664788

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

19面

 $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = 0.108661 \times 10^{-11}$ $C_6 = 0.115990 \times 10^{-13}$ $C_8 = -0.252101 \times 10^{-18}$ $C_{10} = 0.326093 \times 10^{-22}$ $C_{12} = -0.249918 \times 10^{-26}$ $C_{14} = 0.826218 \times 10^{-31}$ $C_{16} = -0.105890 \times 10^{-35}$ $C_{18} = 0.000000$

24面

 $\kappa = 0.000000$ $C_4 = -0.666892 \times 10^{-8}$ $C_6 = -0.834628 \times 10^{-13}$ $C_8 = 0.905999 \times 10^{-17}$ $C_{10} = -0.275733 \times 10^{-21}$ $C_{12} = -0.577535 \times 10^{-25}$ $C_{14} = 0.700442 \times 10^{-29}$ $C_{16} = -0.229827 \times 10^{-33}$ $C_{18} = 0.000000$

27面

 $\kappa = 0.000000$

13

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.741662 \times 10^{-9} \\ C_8 &= -0.996260 \times 10^{-17} \\ C_{12} &= -0.274589 \times 10^{-23} \\ C_{16} &= 0.556996 \times 10^{-32} \end{aligned}$$

28面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.398482 \times 10^{-8} \\ C_8 &= -0.609480 \times 10^{-16} \\ C_{12} &= -0.112080 \times 10^{-24} \\ C_{16} &= 0.314821 \times 10^{-31} \end{aligned}$$

29面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= -0.891861 \times 10^{-8} \\ C_8 &= -0.218558 \times 10^{-16} \\ C_{12} &= -0.317617 \times 10^{-24} \\ C_{16} &= -0.392754 \times 10^{-32} \end{aligned}$$

30面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.217828 \times 10^{-8} \\ C_8 &= 0.346439 \times 10^{-16} \\ C_{12} &= 0.143334 \times 10^{-24} \\ C_{16} &= -0.164178 \times 10^{-32} \end{aligned}$$

43面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.826617 \times 10^{-9} \\ C_8 &= -0.105637 \times 10^{-17} \\ C_{12} &= -0.326047 \times 10^{-25} \\ C_{16} &= 0.656718 \times 10^{-34} \end{aligned}$$

47面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= -0.374153 \times 10^{-7} \\ C_8 &= -0.602273 \times 10^{-16} \\ C_{12} &= 0.109996 \times 10^{-22} \\ C_{16} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 138.58 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1323.13 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -68.34 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 0.5$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.003608$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.1047$$

$$(4) L = 1323.13$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.05165$$

【0040】図3は、第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差図から明らかなように、第1実施例では、0.89と非常に高い像側開口数を実現しているにもかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0041】〔第2実施例〕図4は、第2実施例にかか

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$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= -0.603176 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_{10} &= 0.500372 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{14} &= 0.173610 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= 0.375195 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_{10} &= -0.178686 \times 10^{-19} \\ C_{14} &= -0.141732 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= 0.359788 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_{10} &= -0.633586 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{14} &= 0.914859 \times 10^{-28} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= 0.199483 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_{10} &= 0.816535 \times 10^{-21} \\ C_{14} &= -0.229911 \times 10^{-28} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= -0.152893 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_{10} &= -0.904672 \times 10^{-23} \\ C_{14} &= -0.178192 \times 10^{-30} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_6 &= -0.139807 \times 10^{-11} \\ C_{10} &= -0.289281 \times 10^{-19} \\ C_{14} &= -0.966189 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{18} &= 0.000000 \end{aligned}$$

る投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。図4の投影光学系において、第1レンズ群G1は、マスク側から順に、平行平板P1と、両凸レンズL11と、両凸レンズL12と、両凸レンズL13と、両凸レンズL14と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL15と、両凹レンズL16と、両凹レンズL17と、両凹レンズL18と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレ

レンズL19と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL110と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL111と、両凸レンズL112と、両凸レンズL113と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL114と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL115とから構成されている。

【0042】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL21と、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL22と、マスク側の面が非球面形状に形成された両凹レンズL23と、ウェハ側に非球面形状に形成された凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL24とから構成されている。

【0043】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL31と、両凸レンズL32と、両凸レンズL33と、両凸レンズL34と、マスク側に非球面形状に形成された凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL35と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL36と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL37と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL38とから構成されている。

【0044】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から*
(主要諸元)

$$\lambda = 248.40 \text{ nm}$$

$$\beta = 1/5$$

$$Ym = 11.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$NA = 0.88$$

$$D = 2.5 \text{ mm}$$

(光学部材諸元)

面番号	r	d	n	
	(ウェハ面)			
1	∞	2.500000		
2	-1270.40584	77.251684	1.50839	(レンズL43)
3	-110.72777	1.000000		
4	-132.78132	18.339030	1.50839	(レンズL42)
5	-1152.71012	4.938823		
6	-723.27523	38.179053	1.50839	(レンズL41)
7	-181.43794	1.050956		
8	-297.93827	41.055103	1.50839	(レンズL38)
9	-166.87288	2.382931		
10	-427.65954	40.104060	1.50839	(レンズL37)
11	-244.29595	4.903887		
12	-3387.32378	39.000000	1.50839	(レンズL36)
13	-420.50275	7.614732		
14	540.89354	29.000000	1.50839	(レンズL35)
15*	474.45854	15.158591		
16	897.00143	50.000000	1.50839	(レンズL34)
17	-506.01529	1.138429		
18	570.25291	48.910744	1.50839	(レンズL33)

* 順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL41と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL42と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL43とから構成されている。第2実施例では、供給部10が空気を供給するように構成され、投影光学系6とウェハ7との間の狭い光路において空気の流れが形成される。なお、空気の屈折率は1.0であり、表(1)～表(3)においてその表示を省略している。

【0045】次の表(2)に、第2実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表(2)の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光(KrFエキシマレーザー光)の中心波長を、 β は投影倍率を、Ymは最大像高を、NAは像側開口数を、Dは作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表(2)の光学部材諸元において、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムのrは各面の曲率半径(非球面の場合には頂点曲率半径:mm)を、第3カラムのdは各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔(mm)を、第4カラムのnは中心波長 λ に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径rは、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0046】

【表2】

	17		18	
19	-952.62514	5.055203		
20	378.82882	43.067991	1.50839	(レンズ L 3 2)
21	-78415.53819	1.000000		
22	258.78592	40.107177	1.50839	(レンズ L 3 1)
23	1095.44138	10.651612		
24*	4500.00000	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 2 4)
25	189.07807	34.499414		
26	-808.48380	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 2 3)
27*	177.87730	56.721169		
28*	-143.78515	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 2 2)
29	-2706.72147	35.781478		
30	-159.97919	24.199673	1.50839	(レンズ L 2 1)
31	-298.84455	8.626663		
32	-239.84826	35.242789	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 5)
33	-180.77301	1.706975		
34	-521.24921	49.373247	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 4)
35	-258.27460	1.000000		
36	8792.77756	51.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 3)
37	-481.86914	1.000000		
38	336.67038	51.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 2)
39	1368401.4891	5.064530		
40	261.20998	49.550014	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 1)
41	1066.67182	2.872022		
42	222.75670	41.276937	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1 0)
43	309.81127	2.988277		
44	224.97144	30.049724	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 9)
45	178.92869	24.175760		
46	-4551.95559	14.140578	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 8)
47	163.47384	23.589033		
48	-435.59405	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 7)
49	212.20765	20.350602		
50	-255.41661	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 6)
51	476.81062	19.854085		
52	-166.35775	14.000000	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 5)
53	-3092.07241	1.000000		
54	1013.37837	21.280878	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 4)
55	-649.18244	14.095688		
56	562.23230	28.026479	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 3)
57	-495.38628	1.000000		
58	400.84453	30.179322	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 2)
59	-861.42926	1.000000		
60	1152.72543	51.631197	1.50839	(レンズ L 1 1)
61	-1403.48221	1.000057		
62	∞	8.000000	1.50839	(平行平板 P 1)
63	∞	59.860116		

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

15面

 $\kappa = 0.135621$ $C_4 = 0.132068 \times 10^{-9}$ $C_6 = 0.254077 \times 10^{-14}$

19

$$\begin{aligned} C_8 &= 0.520547 \times 10^{-18} \\ C_{12} &= 0.104925 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= -0.510544 \times 10^{-36} \end{aligned}$$

20

$$\begin{aligned} C_{10} &= -0.100941 \times 10^{-22} \\ C_{14} &= 0.102740 \times 10^{-31} \\ C_{18} &= 0.909690 \times 10^{-41} \end{aligned}$$

24面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= -0.757298 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= -0.194318 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= 0.114312 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= 0.325024 \times 10^{-21} \\ C_{12} &= -0.811964 \times 10^{-25} & C_{14} &= 0.733478 \times 10^{-29} \\ C_{16} &= -0.344978 \times 10^{-33} & C_{18} &= 0.593551 \times 10^{-38} \end{aligned}$$

27面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.274792 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= -0.591295 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= -0.101460 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= 0.649406 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{12} &= -0.146673 \times 10^{-23} & C_{14} &= 0.199948 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= -0.110641 \times 10^{-31} & C_{18} &= 0.153140 \times 10^{-36} \end{aligned}$$

28面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_4 &= 0.181334 \times 10^{-8} & C_6 &= 0.386127 \times 10^{-12} \\ C_8 &= 0.250729 \times 10^{-16} & C_{10} &= -0.340803 \times 10^{-20} \\ C_{12} &= 0.956332 \times 10^{-24} & C_{14} &= -0.123696 \times 10^{-27} \\ C_{16} &= 0.102868 \times 10^{-31} & C_{18} &= -0.312692 \times 10^{-36} \end{aligned}$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 133.77 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1407.55 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -72.10 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 2.5$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.01869$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.09504$$

$$(4) L = 1407.55$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.05122$$

【0047】図5は、第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差図から明らかなように、第2実施例においても、0.88と非常に高い像側開口数を実現しているにもかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0048】〔第3実施例〕図6は、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。図6の投影光学系において、第1レンズ群G1は、マスク側から順に、両凹レンズL11と、両凸レンズL12と、両凸レンズL13と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL14と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL15と、両凹レンズL16と、両凹レンズL17と、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL18と、両凸レンズL19と、両凸レンズL20と、マスク

側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL22とから構成されている。

【0049】また、第2レンズ群G2は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL23と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL24と、両凹レンズL25と、マスク側に凹面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL26とから構成されている。

【0050】さらに、第3レンズ群G3は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凹面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL27と、両凸レンズL28と、両凸レンズL29と、マスク側に凸面を向けた負メニスカスレンズL30と、両凸レンズL31と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL32とから構成される。

【0051】また、第4レンズ群G4は、マスク側から順に、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL33と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズL3

4 と、マスク側に凸面を向けた正メニスカスレンズ L 3 5 と、平行平板 P 1 とから構成されている。

【0052】次の表（3）に、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系の諸元の値を掲げる。表（3）の主要諸元において、 λ は露光光（A r F エキシマレーザー光）の中心波長を、 β は投影倍率を、Y m は最大像高を、N A は像側開口数を、D は作動距離をそれぞれ表している。また、表（3）の光学部材諸元において、第1カラムの面番号はウェハ側からの面の順序を、第2カラムの r は各面の*

（主要諸元）

$$\lambda = 193.31 \text{ nm}$$

$$\beta = 1/4$$

$$Y m = 11.6 \text{ mm}$$

$$N A = 0.85$$

$$D = 4.8 \text{ mm}$$

（光学部材諸元）

面番号	r	d	n	
	（ウェハ面）			
1	∞	4.800000		
2	∞	4.000000	1.501474	（平行平板 P 1）
3	∞	1.516803		
4	-347.07689	59.005134	1.560353	（レンズ L 3 5）
5*	-147.42602	24.672134		
6	-155.30862	36.048560	1.560353	（レンズ L 3 4）
7*	-127.29829	3.818982		
8	-495.00000	41.252390	1.560353	（レンズ L 3 3）
9	-186.65984	1.837210		
10	-8649.91361	41.354410	1.560353	（レンズ L 3 2）
11	-338.42422	7.812864		
12	3117.31974	56.482714	1.501474	（レンズ L 3 1）
13	-242.28533	6.259672		
14	-219.07804	22.000000	1.560353	（レンズ L 3 0）
15	-295.48408	1.000000		
16	982.58745	35.100000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 9）
17	-717.19251	1.027505		
18*	345.99292	35.100000	1.501474	（レンズ L 2 8）
19	-1657.34210	4.870546		
20	170.09691	43.238577	1.501474	（レンズ L 2 7）
21*	1247.60125	3.728285		
22	2570.01253	12.600000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 6）
23*	140.20387	38.046549		
24	-302.07583	9.000000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 5）
25	174.63448	47.228736		
26*	-110.02031	11.990000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 4）
27	-227.61981	19.287967		
28	-145.96360	13.625000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 3）
29	-993.54187	2.180979		
30	-926.50000	49.004494	1.501474	（レンズ L 2 2）
31	-211.89314	1.805004		
32	-1634.25815	46.870000	1.560353	（レンズ L 2 1）

* 曲率半径（非球面の場合には頂点曲半径：mm）を、第3カラムの d は各面の軸上間隔すなわち面間隔（mm）を、第4カラムの n は中心波長に対する屈折率をそれぞれ示している。なお、曲率半径 r は、ウェハ側に向かって凸面の曲率半径を正とし、ウェハ側に向かって凹面の曲率半径を負としている。

【0053】

【表3】

	23		24
33	-309.72040	1.090000	
34	1870.87868	44.992783	1.560353 (レンズL20)
35	-397.39272	1.090000	
36	310.83083	46.730190	1.560353 (レンズL19)
37	-12381.83318	1.065257	
38	219.21300	43.890391	1.560353 (レンズL18)
39	459.28473	62.355122	
40*	-1607.04793	23.010030	1.560353 (レンズL17)
41*	210.26262	27.392360	
42	-182.19964	11.990000	1.560353 (レンズL16)
43	397.04358	31.491045	
44	-126.09618	12.834065	1.560353 (レンズL15)
45	-4686.72757	31.683354	
46	-7627.00504	35.000000	1.560353 (レンズL14)
47	-178.80540	1.090000	
48	362.15153	35.000000	1.560353 (レンズL13)
49	-434.88773	1.000000	
50	217.92403	34.335000	1.560353 (レンズL12)
51	-854.29087	44.741881	
52	-293.27068	11.083963	1.560353 (レンズL11)
53	198.96759	58.442143	

(マスク面)

(非球面データ)

5面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.717239 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.101122 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_8 = 0.181395 \times 10^{-16} \quad C_{10} = 0.626626 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.124335 \times 10^{-23} \quad C_{14} = 0.306352 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.451516 \times 10^{-31} \quad C_{18} = 0.000000$$

7面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.171015 \times 10^{-9} \quad C_6 = -0.130062 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_8 = -0.919066 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = -0.567556 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.169635 \times 10^{-25} \quad C_{14} = 0.232608 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.300428 \times 10^{-35} \quad C_{18} = 0.285031 \times 10^{-38}$$

18面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = 0.360694 \times 10^{-9} \quad C_6 = 0.338660 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_8 = 0.880881 \times 10^{-18} \quad C_{10} = -0.289409 \times 10^{-22}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.909784 \times 10^{-27} \quad C_{14} = 0.759036 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.400220 \times 10^{-35} \quad C_{18} = 0.235613 \times 10^{-39}$$

21面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.139770 \times 10^{-8} \quad C_6 = -0.642555 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_8 = 0.410206 \times 10^{-17} \quad C_{10} = 0.559358 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.314678 \times 10^{-25} \quad C_{14} = -0.577909 \times 10^{-30}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.154846 \times 10^{-33} \quad C_{18} = -0.130804 \times 10^{-37}$$

25

26

23面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.206235 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$C_8 = -0.830872 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.145920 \times 10^{-23}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.259860 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_6 = -0.790155 \times 10^{-13}$$

$$C_{10} = -0.678238 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{14} = -0.234851 \times 10^{-28}$$

$$C_{18} = -0.223564 \times 10^{-35}$$

26面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = 0.226273 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$C_8 = -0.357047 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$C_{12} = -0.510647 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.480022 \times 10^{-32}$$

$$C_6 = -0.406498 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{10} = -0.897263 \times 10^{-21}$$

$$C_{14} = -0.322709 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$C_{18} = -0.529104 \times 10^{-36}$$

40面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.309170 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$C_8 = -0.403443 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.676821 \times 10^{-25}$$

$$C_{16} = 0.323963 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_6 = -0.215102 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{10} = 0.485396 \times 10^{-20}$$

$$C_{14} = -0.456289 \times 10^{-28}$$

$$C_{18} = -0.337348 \times 10^{-36}$$

41面

$$\kappa = 0.000000$$

$$C_4 = -0.156117 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$C_8 = -0.440276 \times 10^{-16}$$

$$C_{12} = 0.933626 \times 10^{-24}$$

$$C_{16} = -0.261036 \times 10^{-31}$$

$$C_6 = 0.118556 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$C_{10} = -0.123461 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$C_{14} = 0.134725 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$C_{18} = 0.000000$$

(条件式対応値)

$$T = 172.15 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 1246.87 \text{ mm}$$

$$F2 = -49.585 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1) D = 4.8$$

$$(2) D/T = 0.02788$$

$$(3) T/L = 0.13807$$

$$(4) L = 1246.87$$

$$(5) |F2|/L = 0.03977$$

【0054】図7は、第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。収差はレチクル側のスケールで表されている。収差から明らかなように、第3実施例においても0.85という高い像側開口数を実現しているにかかわらず、収差が良好に補正されていることがわかる。

【0055】以上のように、上述の各実施例にかかる投影光学系では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、非常に高い像側開口数を確保することができる。したがって、第1実施例および第2実施例の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、KrFエキシマレーザー光に基づき、高解像の投影光学系を用いて、高精度な投影露光を行うことができる。また、第3実施例の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、ArFエキシマレーザー光に基づき、高解像の投影

光学系を用いて高精度な投影露光を行うことができる。

【0056】上述の実施形態にかかる露光装置では、照明光学系を介してマスク（レチクル）を照明し（照明工程）、投影光学系を用いてマスクに形成された転写用のパターンを感光性基板上に露光する（露光工程）ことにより、マイクロデバイス（半導体素子、撮像素子、液晶表示素子、薄膜磁気ヘッド等）を製造することができる。以下、上述の実施形態の露光装置を用いて感光性基板としてのウェハ等に所定の回路パターンを形成することによって、マイクロデバイスとしての半導体デバイスを得る際の手法の一例につき図8のフローチャートを参照して説明する。

【0057】先ず、図8のステップ301において、1ロットのウェハ上に金属膜が蒸着される。次のステップ

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302において、その1ロットのウェハ上の金属膜上にフォトリソが塗布される。その後、ステップ303において、上述の実施形態の露光装置を用いて、マスク上のパターンの像がその投影光学系を介して、その1ロットのウェハ上の各ショット領域に順次露光転写される。その後、ステップ304において、その1ロットのウェハ上のフォトリソの現像が行われた後、ステップ305において、その1ロットのウェハ上でレジストパターンをマスクとしてエッチングを行うことによって、マスク上のパターンに対応する回路パターンが、各ウェハ上の各ショット領域に形成される。その後、更に上のレイヤの回路パターンの形成等を行うことによって、半導体素子等のデバイスが製造される。上述の半導体デバイス製造方法によれば、極めて微細な回路パターンを有する半導体デバイスをスループット良く得ることができる。

【0058】また、上述の実施形態の露光装置では、プレート（ガラス基板）上に所定のパターン（回路パターン、電極パターン等）を形成することによって、マイクロデバイスとしての液晶表示素子を得ることもできる。以下、図9のフローチャートを参照して、このときの手法の一例につき説明する。図9において、パターン形成工程401では、各実施形態の露光装置を用いてマスクのパターンを感光性基板（レジストが塗布されたガラス基板等）に転写露光する、所謂光リソグラフィ工程が実行される。この光リソグラフィ工程によって、感光性基板には多数の電極等を含む所定パターンが形成される。その後、露光された基板は、現像工程、エッチング工程、レジスト剥離工程等の各工程を経ることによって、基板上に所定のパターンが形成され、次のカラーフ

ィルター形成工程402へ移行する。

【0059】次に、カラーフィルタ形成工程402では、R（Red）、G（Green）、B（Blue）に対応した3つのドットの組がマトリックス状に多数配列されたり、またはR、G、Bの3本のストライプのフィルターの組を複数水平走査線方向に配列したカラーフィルタを形成する。そして、カラーフィルタ形成工程402の後に、セル組み立て工程403が実行される。セル組み立て工程403では、パターン形成工程401にて得られた所定パターンを有する基板、およびカラーフィルタ形成工程402にて得られたカラーフィルタ等を用いて液晶パネル（液晶セル）を組み立てる。セル組み立て工程403では、例えば、パターン形成工程401にて得られた所定パターンを有する基板とカラーフィルタ形成工程402にて得られたカラーフィルタとの間に液晶を注入して、液晶パネル（液晶セル）を製造する。

【0060】その後、モジュール組み立て工程404にて、組み立てられた液晶パネル（液晶セル）の表示動作を行わせる電気回路、バックライト等の各部品を取り付けて液晶表示素子として完成させる。上述の液晶表示素

子の製造方法によれば、極めて微細な回路パターンを有する液晶表示素子をスループット良く得ることができる。

【0061】なお、上述の実施形態では、光源としてKrFエキシマレーザー光源を用いているが、これに限定されることなく、たとえばArFエキシマレーザー光源（波長193nm）を含む他の適当な光源を用いることもできる。

【0062】また、上述の実施形態では、露光装置に搭載される投影光学系を例にとって本発明を説明したが、第1物体の像を第2物体上に形成するための一般的な投影光学系に本発明を適用することができることは明らかである。

【0063】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明では、レンズ外径の大型化を抑えつつ、非常に高い像側開口数を確保することのできる、高解像度の投影光学系を実現することができる。したがって、高い像側開口数を有する高解像度の投影光学系を備えた本発明の露光装置を用いて、高精度で良好なマイクロデバイスを製造することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施形態にかかる投影光学系を備えた露光装置の構成を概略的に示す図である。

【図2】第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図3】第1実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図4】第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図5】第2実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図6】第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のレンズ構成を示す図である。

【図7】第3実施例にかかる投影光学系のコマ収差を示す図である。

【図8】マイクロデバイスとしての半導体デバイスを得る際の手法のフローチャートである。

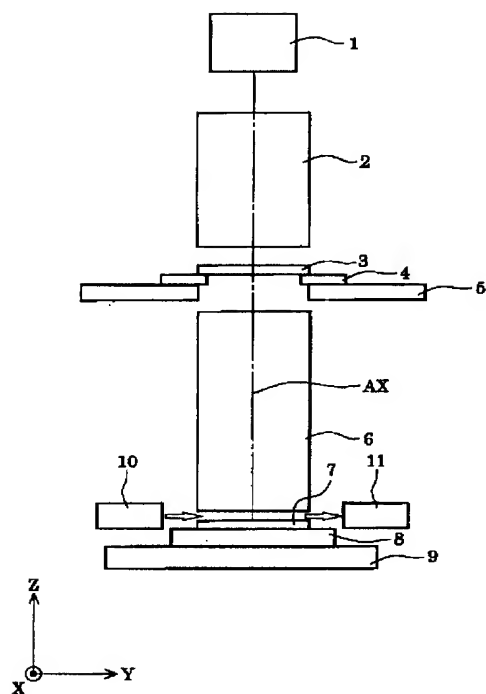
【図9】マイクロデバイスとしての液晶表示素子を得る際の手法のフローチャートである。

【符号の説明】

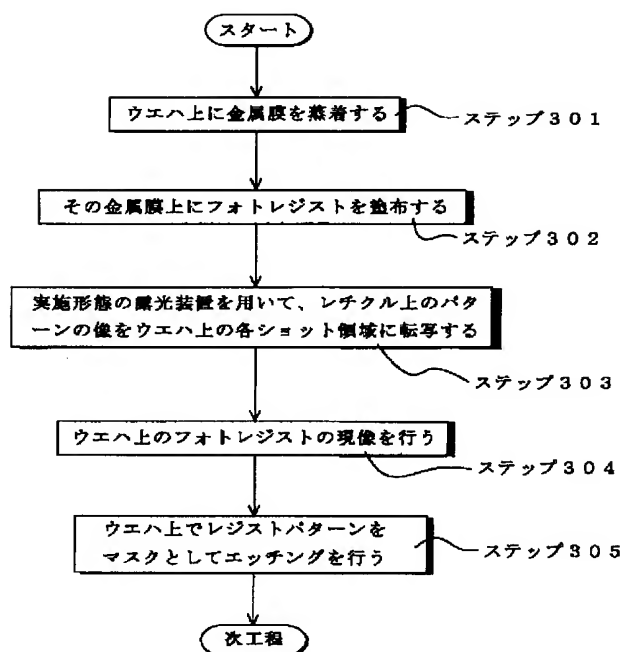
- 1 光源
- 2 照明光学系
- 3 マスク
- 6 投影光学系
- 7 ウェハ
- 10 供給部
- G1 第1レンズ群
- G2 第2レンズ群
- G3 第3レンズ群

G4 第4レンズ群

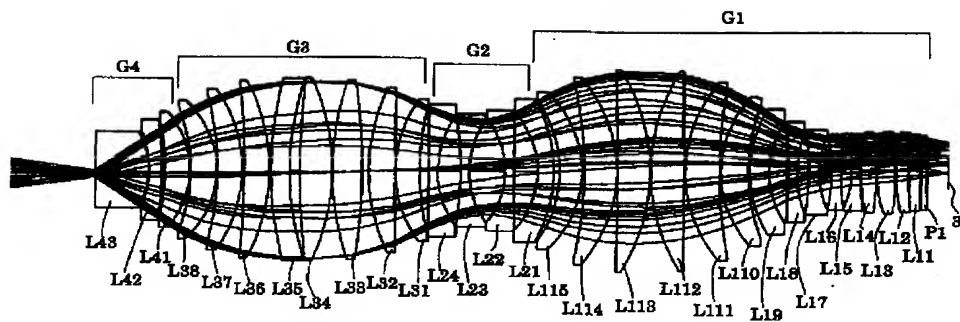
【図1】



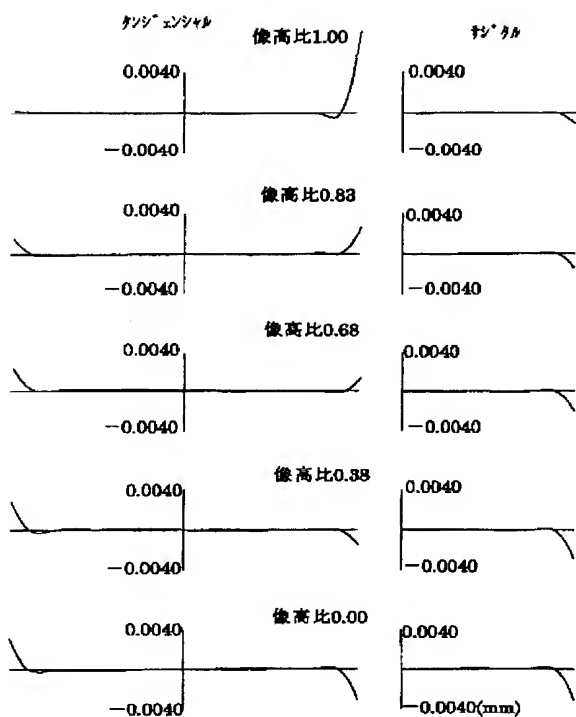
【図8】



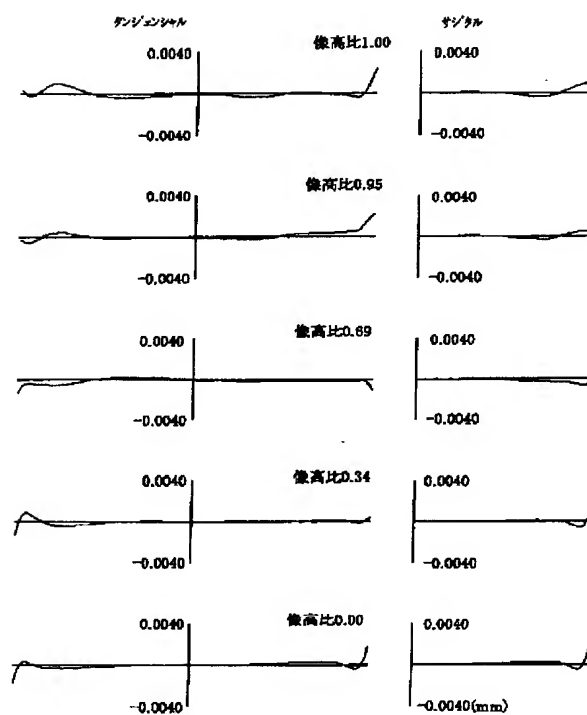
【図2】



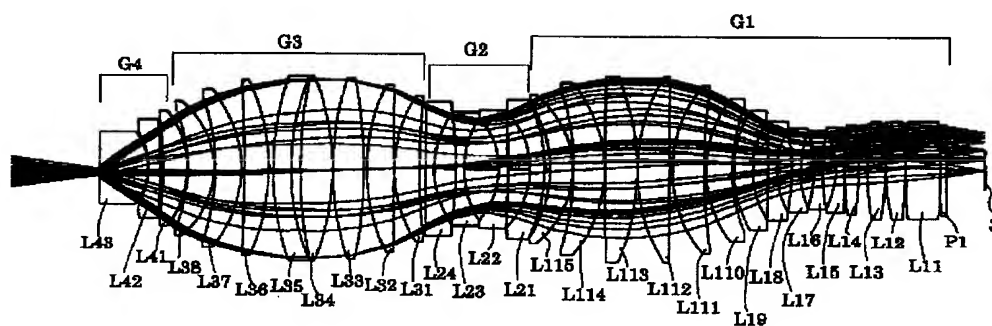
【図3】



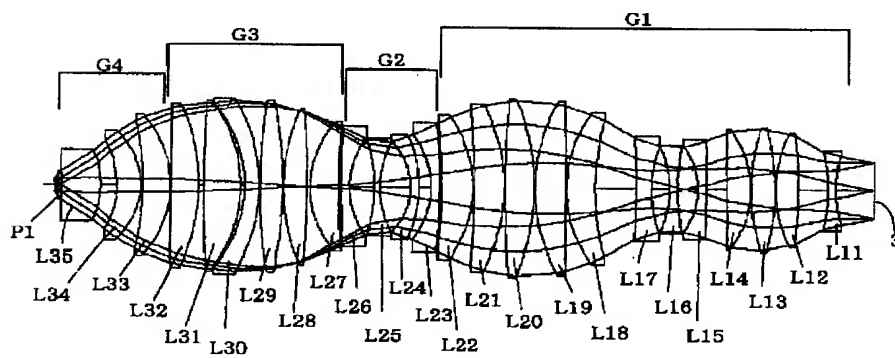
【図7】



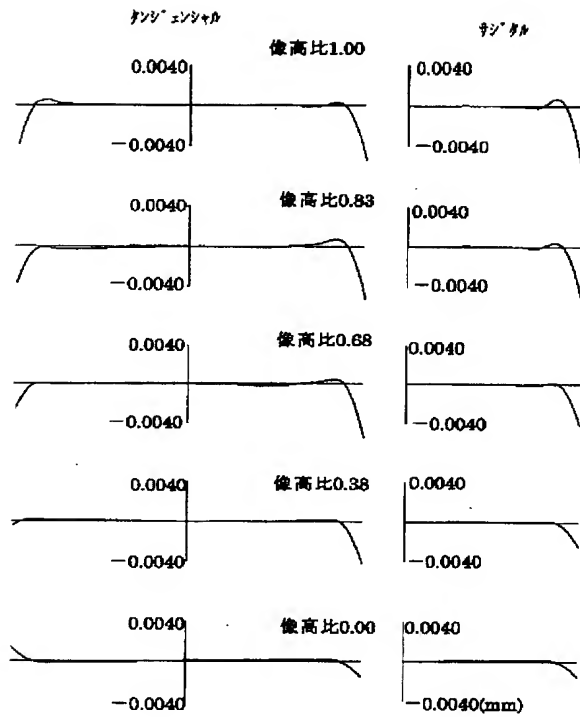
【図4】



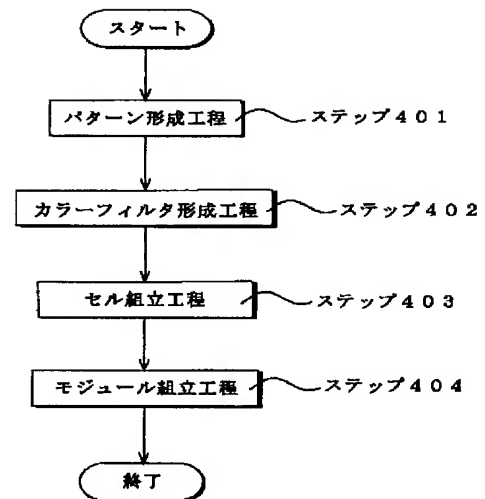
【図6】



【図5】



【図9】



フロントページの続き

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